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WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE FINANCES

PAINFUL FIGURING OVER A CAUCUS BILL—MEMBERS FROM EAST OF THE ALLEGHANIES EXCLUDED FROM THE COMMITTEE TO DRAFT IT—DISGUISING SOFT-MONEY IN HARD-MONEY GARMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Lamar and his coadjutors have had considerable difficulty in fixing up the committee to arrange the caucus Finance bill, and it has been changed two or three times to meet exigencies arising during the consideration. The entire committee, as it is at last definitely made up, is as follows:

Said to be for hard money—Representatives Gibson, of Louisiana; Morrison, of Illinois; Payne, of Ohio; Barnum of Connecticut; and Senators Thurman, Bayard, and McDonald.

For soft money—Representatives Bright, of Tennessee; Walker, of Virginia; Holman, of Indiana; Southard, of Ohio; Sheakley, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Merrimon.

The committee has been made up on purpose to agree to the Payne bill, which was agreed upon as the party measure at Fernando Wood's house early in the session. It will be noticed that there is on the entire committee from both Houses but one man from east of the Allegheny Mountains. It was definitely agreed among the Democrats that New-York should have a representative upon the committee, and Mr. Ely was at first named as the member. Afterward, one or two other New-York men were suggested, but it was observed that New-York would not agree to the Payne bill, and hence the State was denied representation, and a second man was put on from Ohio in order to secure the measure. With any one of the New-York Democrats on the committee there was almost certain to be a minority report, and the managers would not tolerate anything of that kind. Seven of the committee are said to be hard-money men. In fact, they are not. The Eastern Democrats do not regard the Payne bill as a hard-money bill, for it is no more than a direct repeal of the Specie Resumption act. Mr. Payne himself understands this perfectly well, and admits it in private conversation; but he is now exceedingly anxious to harmonize the party upon some basis, and tide its affairs over the Presidential election in hopes that something may then be done which will more nearly satisfy his views. His individual convictions are in favor of approaching specie payments by direct and rapid steps. The committee will meet to-morrow, and it is possible that to-morrow night it may be told whether the programme which Messrs. Lamar, Payne, Morrison, and others have been arranging can be carried out. Mr. Holman is somewhat obstinate, but he was labored with to-day for some hours in the hope of securing his assent to the Payne bill, and the managers think that he will submit.

PINCHBACK'S CASE IN THE SENATE.

UNUSUAL AND SUDDEN ACTIVITY AMONG THE SENATORS—AN ATTEMPT TO SPRING THE CASE AND SECURE HIS REJECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Unusual activity and excitement were caused in the Senate this afternoon by Mr. Edmunds interrupting the consideration of the Public Lands bill to ask that the case of Pinchback be taken up. At the time not half of the seats in the Senate were occupied, but in less than five minutes after the Senator from Vermont had made his proposition every Democrat was in his seat, and the Republicans were gotten together as soon as possible. Mr. Morton resisted the effort to have the case brought up at this time, saying that if the Senator from Vermont wished to call it up that he might make a speech he had no objection, but he did object to having it taken up for action. The question was taken by a rising vote, and it was decided to take up the case. The yeas and nays were ordered, however, and before the calling of the roll was concluded all the Republican Senators about the Capitol were in their seats, and the motion was defeated by a vote of 30 to 33. All of the Democrats voted "yea," and all the Republicans but Messrs. Edmunds, West, and Booth "nay." The Democrats made a strong attempt to spring this question at this time, when it was thought they had a good opportunity for defeating Mr. Pinchback. The vote on the motion to take the subject up was not very significant of Pinchback's strength, for several Senators who have declared themselves ready to vote against Pinchback voted "no" on the proposition to call the question up for action to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPOIATIONS—REDUCTIONS IN THE REVENUE BUREAU—A CONSISTENT COMMITTEE—CHIEF ROSS AS AN INDIAN AGENT—AN EXPLANATION BY SENATOR ALCORN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Appropriations have gone nearly through with that portion of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill which provides for the Internal Revenue Bureau. The number of collection districts has been reduced from 161 to 105, at an annual saving of $620,000. The work of consolidating the districts is left with the Commissioner. The office of Supervisor is abolished, which will save $136,000, and the amount estimated for salaries of Gaugers and other subordinates is reduced $250,000. The bill provides that whisky shall not be required to be gauged more than once. The estimate for dies, paper, and stamps is reduced $50,000. The total amount reduced in this bureau is $1,050,000. The amount appropriated last year was $5,051,000. A sub-committee are looking into the manner of conducting business in the document and folding rooms of the Capitol, with the view of cutting down the number of employes. It is proposed to employ in the folding room only such persons as have experience in folding printed sheets, and providing that these shall be paid at the rates paid for similar work by private establishments. At present it costs $50,000 per annum to fold the documents of the House, and $10,000 to fold those of the Senate.

The Chairman of the Committee on invalid pensions, Mr. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, has discharged the clerk, Mr. Joseph F. Wilson, a Union soldier, who was badly wounded in the war, and injured for life. Wilson was continued as clerk of the committee at the beginning of the session because of his knowledge of the business which would come before the committee. Having given the chairman sufficient instruction to enable him to attend properly to the committee's affairs he is now dismissed to make room for a Democrat. What renders the dismissal more noteworthy is the fact that the committee is beginning an investigation of the Pension Office, and directing its inquiries particularly as to the dismissal of clerks for political reasons. It has already had a number of discharged clerks as witnesses who supposed they were turned out because they were Democrats.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day considered the case of William P. Ross, recently nominated by the President as Indian Agent for the Cherokees and five other adjacent tribes. His confirmation is resisted by that faction in his own tribe which has always been hostile to his supremacy. It is claimed that he is not eligible to the position of Indian Agent, because, being an Indian himself, he is not a citizen of the United States, and that he is the head of a faction constantly at war with other portions of the tribe. Mr. Ross was before the committee to answer some questions in relation to matters among the Indians over whom he has been nominated to serve, and is said to have made rather a favorable impression. The committee will have a special meeting to-morrow evening to decide upon whether his name shall be favorably reported. Five tribes outside of his own are said to be in favor of his confirmation, as well as his faction of his own tribe and some of those who oppose him for chief. The case is a novel one.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, enlivened the proceedings of the Senate to-day by a personal explanation, denying the paragraph in the Chicago *Times*, in which he was made to figure in an alleged meeting of the Southerners at the Capitol some time in January last, to make arrangements for a movement in the interest of Mr. Morton for President by reviving disorders in Mississippi, calling upon the President for troops and visiting the Chief Justice for the purpose of getting a speedy decision on the enforcement act. Mr. Alcorn denied the whole story and gave notice that he would hereafter make a speech concerning the condition of affairs in Mississippi.

The present suspension of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is not owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation. When before the Committee on Appropriations, Secretary Bristow stated that the unexpended balance of this appropriation is sufficient to run the bureau until about March 15. The suspension was directed in order to take account of the money and material on hand, and when this has been completed work will be resumed and continued until the balance of the appropriation has been exhausted. The unexpended balance will enable the Secretary to continue operations about five weeks, and by that time it is expected Congress will have voted the amount necessary to continue operations until the close of the present fiscal year.

AN OLD CASE DECIDED.

THE CLAIM FOR CARRYING THE CALIFORNIA MAILS ABOUT 1848.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1876.

The decision by the United States Supreme Court on yesterday of the case of Marshall O. Roberts and Edward N. Dickerson, as Trustees, &c., of New-York City, against the United States, has brought to a final termination a cause of unparalleled magnitude, considering the amount involved, in the history of even the highest judicial tribunal in the land. The amount of the claim for which judgment is awarded is $1,031,000. The suit was brought under a special act of Congress passed in 1856, the claim being for extra services in carrying the mails growing out of the contract made with Sloo in 1847 by the National Government, whereby an increased mail service, to meet the then existing demands caused by the discovery of gold in California, was to be established between New-York and the Pacific Coast. About that time the facilities of the Postal Department for such service were restricted to a very narrow limit, owing to the want of ships, and consequently it devolved upon the Government to award to private enterprise the performance of what was then a service of great public necessity.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of New-York, early foresaw the great advantages sure to follow any scheme which brought the productions of the Pacific States nearer to the commercial centres of the world; and he was among the first who devoted his energies and fortune to the carrying out of the desires of the Government in this behalf. After the contract with Sloo, the rights which Sloo held under it got into the possession, by assignment, of Mr. George Law, Mr. Roberts, and others, and something like three or four millions were invested in the establishment of a line of steam-ships between New-York, the Atlantic States, and California. The litigation of the matter in the Court of Claims run through a period of about twelve years, and a hearing upon the facts was twice had by that court. The reargument of the cause in that court was effected by mandamus from the Supreme Court, obtained by Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, who is a Trustee under the Sloo contract. The Court of Claims finally made a disposition of the questions of fact in the cause, and then allowed the case to go to the Supreme Court upon the law, with the result already stated.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The books of the Treasury Department show the following facts: National bank circulation Jan. 14, 1875, $351,861,450; new circulation issued to Feb. 1, 1876, $13,440,555; total, $365,302,005; redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876, $18,621,342; surrendered between same dates, $3,812,484; total, $22,433,826; amount outstanding Feb. 1, 1876, $342,868,179; legal tenders on hand to redeem circulation Feb. 14, 1876, $22,431,798; gold notes not included in the above statement of circulation of banks, $2,100,350; legal tenders and fractional currency retired from Jan. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876, $11,775,481 17.

The following Store-keepers were appointed to-day: Samuel Guthrie, for the First District of California; James R. Gladwin, for the Tenth District of Massachusetts; William W. Tinsley, William S. Reynolds, and Alfred C. Kask, for the Eighth District of Kentucky. Charles W. Fitzimmons was appointed Gauger for the Tenth District of Illinois.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Collectors of Customs—Joseph Shepard, for the District of St. Mary's, Ga., and John T. Hoskins for the District of Tappahannock, Va. Postmasters—D. L. Webster, at Dennison City, Texas; Isaac Baum, at Corcicana, Texas; C. W. Cormany, at Lebanon, Penn., and Mrs. Hattie Lucas, at Ames, Iowa.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad this morning heard Mr. J. E. Redfield, concerning a proposed amendment in favor of the Little Rock, Mississippi and Texas Railway, to the Texas Pacific Railway bill; Hon. Casey Young, of Tennessee, concerning an amendment to give the City of Memphis the right to hold one-fifth of the stock of the branch route to that city; and also, Hon. John H. Reagan, of Texas, concerning a branch from near the border of New-Mexico, to some gulf port in Texas. The committee did not act finally on the bills proposed, but agreed to several amendments. One of these provides that the gauge on the connecting lines to New-Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis shall be the same as that of the trunk line. Another extends the lien of the United States so as to cover the lands granted to the Texas Pacific Road by the State of Texas. A third provides for the Texas and Pacific Company's completing the branches, if they are not proceeded with by the branch road companies to which is aid is given within twelve months from the time of the passage of the bill, and a fourth declares that the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company shall forfeit its charter if it shall at any time enter into combination with any transcontinental competing line.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

OPENING OF THE DEFENSE.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' SPEECH—EXPLANATION OF THE DISPATCHES—PROBABLE DURATION OF THE TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—There was an increased attendance at the Babcock trial this morning, doubt less owing to the fact that it was the first day of the defense. The opening speech of ex-Attorney General Williams occupied two hours. Considerable curiosity was felt regarding the manner in which he would acquit himself, as he had not previously during the progress of the case taken any visible part in the work, save to note every step in the proceedings watchfully. The manner of the speaker proved somewhat novel, and in marked contrast to that of any other member of counsel upon either side. As had been anticipated, the explanation of the dispatches from Babcock to Joyce and McDonald was to the effect that they were obtained from the defendant by a species of trickery on the part of the two conspirators named, and that they had no reference to revenue frauds. Gen. Williams' explanation of how this trick was practiced was exceedingly perspicuous and effective, and his denunciation of Joyce and McDonald bitter and unmeasured. It was 2 P. M. when the defense began the introduction of testimony, and it was the adjournment hour before they had time to put many witnesses on the stand. In conversation with Judge Porter this morning, he said that it was probable the defense would get through with the examination of their witnesses this week, unless more time than he expected would be taken up in cross-examination. He stated that there would be a great number who would be called to testify, including several persons from Washington, but their testimony will be directed principally to proving the character of Babcock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Immediately upon opening the United States Court this morning ex-Attorney General Williams rose and addressed the jury, opening the defense of Gen. Babcock.

Gen. Williams devoted considerable time to an argument of the probabilities in the case, and to a criticism of the evidence for the Government. Assuming that what the Government had presented was competent evidence, which was by no means admitted, Gen. Williams said the case might present some suspicious circumstances, but by no means a ground on which to base a conviction. He then proceeded to say if Babcock had been a conspirator would he not have told McDonald of the abandonment of the raid? But he did not, and when Babcock found it out four days later, he telegraphed McDonald that he had succeeded in convincing Douglass that the scheme had been for black-mailing, and that Brooks and Hoge would not go. That McDonald's statement was partially true has been proved beyond a doubt, as at that very time Hoge, one of the men who were to make the raid, carried in his pocket a $10,000 bribe, paid to him by the Ring. Referring to the dispatch of Dec. 5, 1874, which is one of the three telegrams not passed upon by the court, and which reads as follows: "Have not heard that anybody has gone or is going," Gen. Williams said, "Babcock does not remember having sent it, and hence requires the Government to prove it." Babcock was on intimate relations with the President, and it was the custom of officers all over the country to address him relative to anything they desired to find out or secure; so Babcock, knowing Joyce only as an honest official, answered the latter's inquiry as to whether agents were coming here as he answered thousands of other inquiries. No one suspected at that time that Joyce was trying to do anything but his duty toward the Government. But this very telegram shows that Gen. Babcock was not an interested friend of the Ring, for the reason that at the very time when he sent this telegram the raid had been planned, and Brooks was in New-York intending to come here. This shows Gen. Babcock ignorant of affairs which he should certainly have known had he held the relations with the Ring that are charged.

Illustrative of the practices of McDonald was the telegram, "Had a long ride with the President," which he sent to Joyce. The purpose of this was to enable Joyce to show this to the distillers and convince them that the President was hobnobbing with McDonald, and winking at the conspiracy. Yet the President testifies that he was riding out on a day when he saw McDonald standing on the sidewalk, and asked him to ride with him. During that ride nothing whatever was said relative to St. Louis affairs. It is such little incidents as this which have placed the President under suspicion, and which have occasioned the daily avalanche of newspaper scurrility which is directed at the President. The testimony of Everest shows another trick of Joyce. He did not place the letter privately in the Post Office, as was natural to a criminal act, but he got a thousand dollars, paraded two envelopes addressed to Babcock and Avery, pretended to put money in each, and sent them by Everest to the mail. This was only a damnable trick of a desperate villain to convince the distillers, through Everest, of their security. That no money was sent to Babcock would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury before the case was closed. The whole case shows, and will soon show far more plainly, that an attempt was made to sacrifice Babcock in order to serve the fraudulent purposes of McDonald and Joyce. Much stress had been placed on the fact that Babcock had corresponded with McDonald under cover to Major Grimes. But let this be explained. It was at that time charged that all the Government officials here were in the Ring, and at Washington it was thought that the distillers were working revenge upon the Government authorities by making indiscriminate charges. Mr. Babcock was a warm friend of Mr. McDonald, and believed him innocent. The newspapers had already printed the names of many persons about the country, and attached to trivial circumstances a guilty meaning. Mr. Babcock very naturally shrank from allowing the fact of his correspondence with Mr. McDonald to become known, knowing it would be interpreted as evidence of guilt. The contents of those letters had not been shown, and they could not be proved to be of guilty import. It will be shown, furthermore, that this man Hoge was in the Ring, giving information as early as May of 1874 that while enjoying the confidence of the defendant he was receiving bribes from the Ring. Mr. Babcock had no means of obtaining information from the department, but Mr. Hoge had, and he probably sent the information. Evidence will be adduced to show that Mr. Babcock had no part in inducing President Grant to revoke the order transferring Supervisors and Revenue Agents, but, by the President's own deposition, it will be proved this revocation was ordered in the presence and through the representations and influence of Supervisor Fulton. While explaining some of the telegrams between Babcock and Joyce and McDonald the speaker referred especially to the "Sylph" dispatch, and called it the pivotal point of the prosecution. If Babcock sent that telegram for any criminal purpose he took the very course to prove that purpose; because if he had sent that telegram over his own name much of its significance would have been lost. Yet he sent it in his own handwriting, leaving proof that he sent it easy to procure. The "Sylph" was a mere act of thoughtlessness or playfulness, of which all of us are guilty at some time or another. The speaker here referred to the letter stolen from Rogers and given by McDonald to Babcock, McDonald having given it to him as a proof that black-mailing was being carried on here, and had convinced him that it was his duty to interfere and stop it. Hence he took it to Douglass, and told him there was something wrong. He did not hear of the letter again until the next Sunday, when he accidentally met Douglass and learned that the raid had been given up. McDonald had discovered this fact four days before, and had sent this "Dead Dog" telegram to Joyce, after which he started for St. Louis. At that time, he said, Joyce and McDonald were trusted officials, men of influence, and possessing the confidence of good people. Babcock, on the other hand, was a warm-hearted, confiding, generous man, who did not give up a friendship once cemented for the whispers of calumny. Everything presented by the prosecution was incomplete, and could not but leave a painful uncertainty in every mind as to whether it was to convey a proper suspicion or to simply indicate a weakness of the judgment, to which every one was liable. The quantity of this kind of evidence, said Gen. Williams, availed nothing. A house is made of bricks, but a million of bricks scattered over an acre of ground does not make a house any more than two bricks do. Gen. Williams then traced Babcock's military career from West Point, which he eulogized as a place where honor and honesty were inculcated, and where thieves and robbers were not admitted. He told of the defendant's service in the late war, and how he rose to be Chief of Engineers in the Ninth Army Corps, and afterward to be aid to Lieut. Gen. Grant, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. A good deal of attention was given to Gen. Babcock's relations to the President, and to the trust and confidence reposed in him as Private Secretary to the President. In one sense, Gen. Williams said, he became a part of the Executive. His official delinquencies would, more or less, reflect upon and degrade the Chief Executive of the nation. No ingratitude would be so black as his, if he would bring dishonor on one who had put such confidence in him.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, was put on the stand, and testified to having known Gen. Babcock since 1862; he has of late years had charge of the Department of Public Buildings and the superintendence of the aqueduct at Washington. With the exception of the Capitol grounds and the Treasury Department he has had charge of all public buildings and grounds. He has performed his duty admirably as an engineer officer and as a disbursing officer, handling $400,000 annually. His standing in the Army is that of an officer of integrity, high character, and ability.

David W. Mahon, First Officer of the Treasury of the United States, was next examined, and testified to having known the defendant four years, and to having audited his accounts as Superintendent of Public Buildings, &c.; his total disbursements were $2,200,000; his accounts had all been settled; he had not been a bonded officer during the time witness had known him; his standing, general reputation, &c., so far as witness had heard from the opinions of those in Washington, have been good.

James G. Berrett, ex-Mayor and ex-Postmaster of Washington, testified: I have known Gen. Babcock six or seven years socially and from observation, as any gentlemen would know each other in a city of that kind; Gen. Babcock's character and standing have been good; his administration of the office which he has held has given general satisfaction; his integrity is unquestioned.

Gen. N. P. Banks, member of Congress from Massachusetts, testified: I have known the defendant since 1861; he was on my staff in the early part of the war; I have since known him at Washington; his general reputation for integrity, capacity, and fidelity has been very good; I know much of the duties of a Secretary to the Executive, and I have had frequent intercourse with Gen. Babcock as such Secretary; his manner of discharging his duties was always prompt, intelligent, and upright, leaving a strongly favorable impression on me.

Allen P. Tutton then took the stand and testified: I am Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia: I have been Supervisor since 1868; I am, I think, the oldest Supervisor in the country; I remember an order, transferring the Supervisors in January, 1865; such an order was made, and under it I was to be transferred from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and ordered to report here on Feb. 15; I visited Washington in February, in regard to this order, and reached there on the second day of the month; on the third I saw Commissioner Douglass, and my object was—

Mr. Broadhead—I object to the conversation with Douglass or any one else.

A discussion followed, after which the witness continued.

I called on Douglass on Feb. 3 in relation to this order; I next called on Secretary Bristow at the Arlington.

The same objection was again made, and after another discussion the court said, "If this conversation with the Secretary was repeated to the President it may be admitted."

Witness proceeded: I had a conversation with the Secretary; he directed me to call on the President and state what I had said to him; it was about 11 o'clock P. M.; I called at once at the Executive Mansion and saw the President; I said I had been ordered by the Secretary to report for duty at St. Louis, and it would be very inconvenient for me to go, and impossible if the transfer was to continue for any length of time; I had property and personal matters to look after at home, and would not move my family to St. Louis, and would not come without them; and that if this order was enforced it would be necessary for me to resign. The President said he was sorry that it inconvenienced me, but it was thought that a great deal of fraud was being committed in St. Louis and Chicago, and this order was made to detect these frauds; that while he did not think the officers of these places were involved he did think the frauds were being committed, and that a change of officers was necessary in order to suppress these frauds; that there had been considerable political influence brought to bear on him to induce him to revoke the order, but he thought it necessary to carry it out to prevent these frauds. He thought the officers of the districts had got to doing things in a routine way, and the distillers knew their time of doing things and took advantage of that to commit frauds; that if new officers were sent here they would change this old rut and run across the frauds. I said it is a mere personal matter with me, and if I resign you have a score of men to put in my place who will be willing to go to St. Louis; I said to him, I have views if you have time to listen to them. He said he had, and I endeavored to repeat what I had said to the Secretary; I told him that, judging by my experience, this change could not be productive of good to any extent; that notice had been given through the press of the proposed change and the parties interested, officers as well as distillers had several weeks notice, and whatever frauds there were would be covered up and all evidence concealed by the time the new officers could get to the places. Everything would be running straight and no good accomplished as far as detecting frauds that were already committed; that it might prevent frauds in the future, but could not discover those already committed. I stated a better and certain way of getting at the frauds was to send some good man or men who were reliable, and who had good knowledge of what could be done at these points, secretly, and such men would be able to detect these people in the act of fraud. In this way the proof could be gathered for seizure; then if they had not confidence in the local officers they might transfer Supervisors to those places to make the seizures and push the punishment and forfeitures; I said if this order was revoked it would throw the distillers off their guard again, and the opportunity would be a good one to send on detectives secretly; I told him I had said to the Secretary of the Treasury that I believed Mr. Brooks would be a good man, and that, if he could be sent out there without parties knowing he was going, he would be able to get at the bottom of the frauds; the President said the more information he received the better he was satisfied this order would not accomplish the purpose intended, and he said that he would suspend the order that day; this was done that day, the 3d of February, I think; I went away the next day to Baltimore, where I had a good deal of business.

On the cross-examination witness said: I saw Gen. Babcock while in Washington; he never said anything about a pressure being brought to have the order suspended; I did not have a talking acquaintance with Gen. Babcock then; when I suggested Brooks as a good man to come out West to ferret out frauds the President did not say that the plan of sending Brooks out here had been attempted; I know some of the arrangements here had been frustrated; I did not know that they had tried to get Brooks here before until the Secretary told me it would be useless to try to send him here, as when that attempt had been made information that he was coming had reached here; I did not tell the President this; I did not know that on several occasions they had tried to get revenue agents out here.

Mr. Vitas, Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, testified to Gen. Babcock being at that hotel from Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1873, to the following Friday, the 31st.

The defense then offered a package of eleven letters, said to be from Revenue Agent Hoge to one of the Bingham brothers, showing when Hoge was seduced into the service of the Ring. The defense claimed he became corrupted several months before the prosecution's testimony showed it to have occurred, and they proposed to prove it by these letters.

The District Attorney objected on the ground that there was no proof that Bingham ever received them, or that they had ever been in the mail. They had been identified as in Hoge's handwriting, but that was not enough. We think they should show where they came from, who sent them, and who received them.

The Court—If we held you to that on your letters and telegrams, you would not have liked it. [Laughter.]

Clerks in the Post Office here were then put on the stand, and identified the post-marks of eight of the letters as being the same as those they were accustomed to receive on letters from Cincinnati and Xenia, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind. These eight letters were then admitted, but the other three which had no envelopes were debarred until further proof should be offered.

The letters, which show some of the operations of the Ring not previously revealed, and to what extent at least the revenue agents were connected with the conspiracy are as follows:

GIBSON HOUSE, CINCINNATI, June 17, 1874.

G. B. Bingham, Esq., Patoka, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: Arrived home from Washington last Saturday, and by personal request from Commissioner Douglass I am authorized to complete the investigation commenced by Mr. Brooks and myself at Evansville. All the papers are in my possession. Write me at Xenia, Ohio, when I can see you. I go from here to Portsmouth, Ohio, and upon my return from there will go to Supervisor Powell's office at Newcastle, Ind., and after that perhaps to Evansville, Ind. All I am now waiting for is the transcript of your sales in New-York when I will close up the investigation of your case satisfactorily, I hope. Let me hear from you at Xenia. I expect to be in this city again next Saturday. Yours truly, JOHN V. HOGE, Revenue Agent.

XENIA, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1874.

G. B. Bingham, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d inst. is received. I am glad to know that you have important points to give me. I will let you know by telegraph when I shall be in T. H. [Terre Haute.] The warrants for the arrest of Ely & Co., of New-York, will not interfere with your case. Upon my arrival home last Saturday I found a letter from the Commissioner in regard to this matter, which I answered in such a way as to settle everything out this way. Ely & Co. will have a penalty to pay, I think. Yours, &c., H.

XENIA, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1874.

G. B. Bingham, Esq., Patoka, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: I received from you a few days ago those numbers. You must think strange that I have not sent you the number I promised to you. I have not had time to make them up, but will the first of next week. The day after I saw you at the Gibson House, I received notice from Washington that our tour of inspection had been postponed until after the November elections. I expect now that we will move soon. I will advise you when I will be in St. Louis. In the meantime, be careful and take no chances. They are talking about Evansville in Cincinnati. Yours, &c., "A."

XENIA, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1874.

G. B. Bingham, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: You will pardon my delay in writing, as I have not had time. I read your note with inclosure, which is all right. You can rely upon my keeping you posted on any proposed movement in your direction. In your note you asked what the Cincinnati whisky men were complaining of. They do not say anything just now, as I asked them for facts, and they have not been able to furnish them. They did some time ago, at the time I wrote, say that you were selling highwines and rectified goods at New-Orleans at suspicious prices, but they have never been able to furnish me any figures or facts. I go to Washington to-morrow (Sunday night,) and as soon as I find quarters will telegraph you where to address me there should you desire to do so. Hereafter I will sign all letters and telegrams to you. Very truly, BIXBY.

N. B. Please destroy all letters and telegrams you receive from me as soon as read. Yours, &c. JOHN T. HOGE.

Recollect whenever you receive anything in future signed "Bixby" who it is from. I will do my part.

GIBSON HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 18, 1874.

Dear Bingham:

I drop you a note to inform you that the contemplated trip of myself and B., of Philadelphia, has been postponed until after the holidays. You will please send any papers you have gotten up to Xenia, Ohio. I have a new point to give you as soon as I can see you, at least it is new to me. It may not be to you. I will come down to Cincinnati next Monday, and will be here until Wednesday. Yours truly. BIXBY.

XENIA, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1875.

Byron Bingham, Esq., Patoka, Ind.:

FRIEND BINGHAM: I am sorry that you did not come to St. Louis when I was there, but, of course, it was your duty to take care of your health. I have had a talk with Mr. Barton, and he spoke about the matter, which had better be managed upon the plan I gave you the last time I saw you at the Gibson House. It is not best to file dumpers for grapevine stuff. It is my impression that your house and the house of Bevis & Frazer had better act together. If you do, I will lend you my assistance to prevent the Ring from imposing upon you. It seems that the general impression is that the gentleman who acts as collector of money from the distillers is inclined to take all, and you will find that in future that if any trouble should come that he (J.) will not be of any service. F., of the firm of B. & F., is desirous of acting with you and me outside. I would like to see you at an early day and talk this matter over. In the meantime you had better go over and have a talk with Barton and F. Should you wish to communicate with me by telegram or otherwise, address me here, unless you receive different advices from me. Yours, truly, BIXBY.

N.B.—Destroy this as soon as you have read it.

XENIA, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1875.

G. B. Bingham, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d inst. is received. In reply I have to say that there has been a general transfer made of all the Supervisors and revenue agents in the country. I go to St. Louis with Supervisor Tutton, of Philadelphia, and I am sorry to say that one of the most contemptible men in the service will relieve Powell as Supervisor of this district. His name is Sewell, of Boston. You know him. He was formerly Surveyor of Distilleries. I don't know what Revenue Agent comes here with Sewell, but I don't think you need give yourself any uneasiness in the First District of Indiana. Sewell does not amount to much, and I don't think he will have a revenue agent that will hurt much. The two best Supervisors in the country go to St. Louis and Chicago, and things will be lively there. I shall not fail to do my duty in taking care of my friends. The St. Louis folks will find out now that those who talked the loudest and have exacted the most will not be able to help them much. I do not believe the report that there are revenue detectives in St. Louis. I think they belong to the Secret Service of the Treasury. Let me advise great care and prudence for the present, until we can see how the cat is going to jump. I will let you hear from me whenever there is anything interesting. Yours truly, BIXBY.

HOTEL BATES, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,
April 20, 1875.

Dear Bingham:

I drop you a note in great haste, to say that the man in St. Louis, (Hughes,) who my friend is going to see, is at No. 800 Market street. He has written to say that he knew a great deal, and my friend is to be sent to see what he knows, &c. If the folks in St. Louis keep perfectly cool there will be no trouble. The persons who are there don't amount to much. Don't let any one know where you get your information who is not our friend. Will telegraph as soon as I ascertain when my friend here is to go to St. Louis. Yours, BIXBY.

THE ICE IN THE NORTH RIVER.

THE RIVER CLEAR TO NEW BALTIMORE—SINKING OF A STEAMER—THE MOHAWK VALLEY FLOODED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The ice broke away here at noon, and the river is said to be clear to New-York. From this point to Albany the ice still remains firm. Schodack Creek is all open. The steamer Golden Gate, of the Citizen's Line, of Troy, was crushed in and sunk by the floating ice last night while lying at Stuyvesant dock.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 16.—There was a great freshet in the Mohawk Valley last night. The river was dammed with ice on this side and above Amsterdam, and the Central Railroad tracks were flooded with three feet of water and covered with piles of ice, in some places twenty feet high. Railroad travel was suspended most of the night, the night trains going east this morning. About two-thirds of the covered bridge at Amsterdam was carried away four or five miles down the stream, and landed on the flats two miles on this side of Cranesville. An ice dam near Amsterdam flooded the lower portion of the village and carried several houses off their foundations. One child is reported drowned. The lower portion of this city is flooded. The ice remains stationary at this point, resting against the river bridge. It has gone out below here. The valley is flooded at all points. The water rose fifteen and a half feet last night and yesterday, but has receded about two feet to-day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The very low barometer last night over Northern New-England and the St. Lawrence Valley has disappeared to the north-eastward; brisk and high westerly winds and colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather have prevailed in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, except light snows in the last district; the barometer is highest in the North-west, where the temperature has slightly risen. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, Louisville, and Nashville, and continue nearly stationary from Cairo to New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lake region, Middle States, and New-England, rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds diminishing in force, and colder, clear, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, except in the first district rising temperature and winds backing to southerly.

In the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, high barometer, north-east to north-west winds, slightly warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, except lower temperature in the first district.

In the Gulf States, winds veering to north-east and south-east, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and high succeeded by falling barometer, and in the south-east by rain areas.

In the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer and generally clear weather, north-westerly winds shifting to south-easterly, and high followed by falling barometer.

The Mississippi River will rise at Cairo, and continue nearly stationary at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE MOSES.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—The Special Committee of the House of Representatives presented to-day articles of impeachment of Judge Montgomery Moses. They charge that in Spartanburg County, in 1874, he refused to permit the Grand Jury to present certain public officials; that at various times he demanded money for decisions rendered by him; that he corruptly demanded and received public moneys from the officers of the court, promising to screen them from punishment; that for four years he has willfully neglected to perform his judicial duties; that he has at various times refused to sign orders in suits presented to him by consent of litigants, and that he has compelled public officials to issue evidences of public indebtedness contrary to law. The articles were adopted by the House by a vote of 91 to 0, and a committee of five was appointed to prepare rules for the trial. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to legislate out of office F. J. Moses, Jr., and W. J. Whipper, elected Circuit Judges last December. This F. J. Moses, Jr., is nephew of the Judge just impeached. The plan is to add the counties forming their circuits to the circuits of other Judges.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Holly Springs, Miss., says: "At 9 o'clock this morning the body of Marcus Louis, a well-known merchant, was found in the middle of his store horribly mutilated. An ax was lying near, with which he had been murdered. The news spread rapidly, and intense excitement ensued. This afternoon a clue was obtained to the murderer, and a negro named Miles Washington was arrested. On searching his house a lot of bloody clothing was found sewed up in a mattress. When these were discovered Washington admitted that he was present at the murder, but the deed was done by an Irishman named Kenneday. The latter was seen last evening in Louis' store with the same ax that was found beside the body. Kenneday cannot be found, but citizens are searching the country for him. It is believed he is making for Memphis."

PROBABLE MURDER.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 16.—The body discovered floating in the Naugatuck River, below Seymour, last evening, was recovered this noon, having lodged on the dam two miles below Seymour. It has been identified as that of Owen Walsh, forty-five years of age, who has been missing from his residence at Ansonia since Nov. 26, 1875. On that day he went to Seymour to attend a trial. There were two large gashes on the head, apparently inflicted with an axe, which indicate that he was murdered and the body thrown into the river. The body is well preserved, having probably been frozen. An inquest will be held in Seymour.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 415; Yellow Jacket, 101½; California, 82¾; Empire, 6; Segregated Belcher, 93; Alpha, 25¾; Ophir, 60¼; Belcher, 37½; Chollar, 91; Confidence, 21; Savage, 20½; Sierra Nevada, 21½; Imperial, 9; Exchequer, 14; Mexican, 19¾; Overman, 67½; Gould and Curry, 21; Justice, 45½; Best and Belcher, 60½; Caledonia, 45½; Hale and Norcross, 54; Succor, 2¼; Crown Point, 24¾.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Beverley Robinson, who died at his residence in New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, was sixty-seven years of age, and a member of the law firm of Betts & Robinson. The deceased was a graduate of Columbia College, and was a class-mate of John Van Buren. Soon after taking collegiate honors he succeeded to his father-in-law's business, and formed a copartnership with ex-Judge Duer, and afterward with Mr. William Betts.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

THREE SESSIONS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—RESOLUTIONS REGARDING MR. BEECHER'S ALLEGED INNOCENCE—MR. WEST'S PROTEST—THE STATEMENT OF MR. SHEARMAN—DR. BACON'S INQUIRIES.

The Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church reassembled yesterday morning, and held three sessions during the day and evening. Before the commencement of the regular business, Rev. I. B. Bell, of Mansfield, Ohio, created a flutter of excitement by offering resolutions declaring the belief of the council in the innocence of Mr. Beecher, but the Moderator promptly declared the motion out of order, and the resolutions were referred to the Business Committee. The communication received the previous day from Mr. West was next read by Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Mr. Shearman was then called upon to make his statement on the part of Plymouth Church, and in doing so occupied the remainder of the morning session and over an hour of the afternoon session, after which several questions were put to him, to elicit more clearly all the facts in connection with the failure to call the proposed Mutual Council agreed to by Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton. The remainder of the afternoon session, as well as a large part of the evening session, was taken up by inquiries relative to the manner in which names have been dropped from the roll. Dr. Bacon put several questions to Mr. Shearman relating to the origin of the scandal; and in reply to a question put by Dr. Havens as to whether the Pastor was bearing the sin of another, Mr. Beecher declared that, although a magnanimous man, he was not a fool. Dr. Bacon next created a sensation by inquiring whether Committee No. 5 had invited Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Van Cott and the Pastors of the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church to come before them, and being answered in the negative, he said he thought such a course was unwise. This led to a long discussion, which was only terminated by an adjournment at a late hour.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The council was called to order yesterday morning at the appointed hour, 9:30 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, at whose request Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Owego, N. Y., led the devotional exercises, which consisted of singing, Scripture reading, and prayer. The business session began promptly at 10 o'clock. Nearly all of the delegates were present. The number of spectators was small, the galleries being not half filled. The reading of the minutes of Tuesday's session was first in order, and they were approved as read. Dr. J. B. Bell, of the Mansfield First Church, Ohio, then addressed the Moderator, saying that he had two resolutions to offer, and would like them to be discussed at once. He would give his reasons for asking immediate action afterward. The following resolutions were then read:

Resolved, That it is our firm belief that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is innocent of the sins and crimes publicly laid to his charge.

Second, That we regard with profound admiration and gratitude the unshaken and loving faith and trust and devotion of the members of the congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in their Pastor, especially because by these we have been enabled to arrive at all the facts by which we know he is innocent, and especially so because thus they have exemplified the beauty, fidelity, and glory of the faith as it is in Christ Jesus our Saviour and our Lord.

I could give good reasons, Mr. Moderator, why we should pass upon these resolutions this morning. If it be the mind of the council, however, to decide what shall be done with them at some future hour, that, too, will be very gratifying to myself. Mankind are waiting to know the opinion of this council, assembled from all parts of the United States, upon the very subjects embraced in these two resolutions.

The Moderator—The subjects embraced in these two resolutions are not submitted in the letter missive.

Dr. Bell—With all respect to the Moderator—

Mr. Danton—I rise to a point of order. By a vote yesterday it was decided to refer all papers to the Business Committee. I think that paper belongs there.

The Moderator—Is the motion of Dr. Bell seconded?

A Delegate—I second the motion.

The Moderator—Now, what order will you take?

Dr. Rockwell—As a friend of the Pastor of this church, I would move you, Sir, that these resolutions take the regular course and be referred to the Business Committee to be disposed of as they think best.

Dr. Bell—Will the Moderator allow me one moment? I would like to make this single remark upon that. It might be, because it lay in my mind in about that wise, that those upon the outside might suppose that after having been here for a period of one, two, or more days, that we might become saturated with the mesmeric spiritual influence that must necessarily surround us in this church—that we might become, as it were, turned from any original purpose that we might have by the influence that would meet us here. Mr. Moderator, I think I have heard it from yourself, I have heard it indirectly from all the members of this council who have been upon their feet, that the testimony upon which these two resolutions are founded has been before the world for two years or more.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs—Mr. Moderator, if you will allow me, I rise to a point of order. The Moderator has ruled that this matter is not germain to the council. Is it open for discussion under these circumstances?

Dr. Bell attempted to speak again, when Dr. H. M. Storrs arose to a point of order.

Dr. Bell—It has been decided by yourself in so many words, and by the Pastor of this church, and by the construction that liberal minds put upon two of the items in the letter missive, that this matter perhaps above all other lies at the foundation of all that we shall do here. I think I heard it from your own lips—the guilt or innocence, the status, of Mr. Beecher is, after all, the foundation of all we are doing here in this council.

The Moderator—Did I say that this council was convened to decide that question?

Dr. Bell—No, Sir. You stated that this council—

The Moderator (interrupting)—Then this resolution is not germain to the business before the council. I decide it is not.

Dr. Storrs—I press my point of order. Will you be so good as to decide it?

The Moderator—I have decided that this first resolution is not any part of the business of the council.

Dr. Storrs—May we have the Moderator's decision supported?

The Moderator—The brother can take an appeal to the house if he pleases.

Dr. Bell—You will permit me to take an appeal.

The Moderator—I am perfectly willing to be over ruled, because I don't profess to be infallible, especially in parliamentary law.

Cries of "Question."

The Moderator—An appeal is taken on the point of order ruled on by the Moderator. It is not debatable.

Dr. Bell—I am not going to debate it. I am only going to remind the Moderator—

Cries of "Question! question!"

The Moderator—There is nothing to be said about it. If you will sustain the ruling of the Moderator—

Dr. Bell (interrupting)—One word—

Cries of "Question! question!"

The Moderator—If you will sustain the ruling of the Moderator you will answer, "Aye!"

The response aye was unanimous, with the exception of Dr. Bell, who voted in the negative.

Rev. Mr. Rockwell said it was in the province of the Business Committee to see whether these resolutions were germain to the council.

The Moderator said the resolutions, as a whole, might be referred to that committee.

Dr. Bell—I will be perfectly satisfied with that course, but the world expects us to pass upon these resolutions if everything else is left undone. If we do not pass upon them we might as well never have assembled.

The resolutions were so referred by a unanimous vote.

Lyman Abbott, presenting the protest of Mr. West, said: The committee have instructed me to recommend that this protest be read to the council and then referred to the Fourth Special Committee appointed yesterday. I may be allowed to say as explanation that the committee do not wish to be understood as indicating by this recommendation any opinion whatsoever in respect to the weight or importance of this protest.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The Moderator then announced that all the members of the committees then in session must be present before the protest could be read. The committees returned to the room, and Rev. Lyman Abbott read the following protest:

A Statement and Protest to be laid before the Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1876:

DEAR BRETHREN: The undersigned is a member, and was formerly an officer of the Plymouth Church, and he desires respectfully to lay before you the following statement and protest:

In the first sentence of the letter missive by which you are convened, the Plymouth Church says that "it finds its good name called in question on account of the principles and rules adopted many years ago for the regulation of its internal affairs." The undersigned calls attention to the fact that no "principle or rule adopted many years ago" has been called in question by any aggrieved member of the church; that the neighboring churches, who called the Council of 1874, did not do it, and that there has been no discussion in this community on any such subject since the meeting of that council. The sole cause of disturbance in Plymouth Church has been its extraordinary procedure, by which Mr. Tilton formerly, and Mrs. Moulton more recently, have been dropped from membership, without censure, as absentees, and their grave charges against the moral character of the Pastor have been ignored. The good name of the Plymouth Church has been called in question for only one reason—its refusal, under the guidance of Mr. Beecher and his advisers, to submit the charges against its Pastor to an investigation before an impartial tribunal, where his accusers would have a satisfactory opportunity to present the evidence on which they relied in making their charges. The undersigned, therefore, as a member of Plymouth Church, protests against the presentation of comparatively unimportant matters to this council, to the neglect of the one only subject of concern to the church and the community, namely, the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt.

While protesting as above, the undersigned desires also to call the attention of the council to the fact that in the second paragraph of the letter missive, they are invited to give "special counsel" to the church, in regard to the proceedings under its rules, and in the last question submitted are asked to determine the regularity of its administration of discipline, "in any known case of its administration under those principles and rules;" and, in concurrence with these requests, he would earnestly, as an aggrieved member of the Plymouth Church, express the hope that the aforementioned neglect of the church to take notice of the fearful charges made against the Pastor, may receive the attention it deserves, as the source of all the trouble, and that the council would give its most solemn deliberation as to the duty of the church in this respect.

The undersigned, believing himself to be referred to in the fourth question submitted, desires to state that "he did not submit charges in form at the time he asked for a mutual council," because such charges had already been read before the church by Mrs. Moulton that "he delayed for more than a year;" after a so-called investigation by the church, because he had already endeavored, without success, to secure an investigation in Mr. Tilton's case, and had reason to expect that further action would be taken by other persons, and because, in the unexampled perplexities in which he had been placed, he found it difficult to ascertain either his rights or his duties as defined by Congregational usage, when, at last, he was compelled to act by the attempt of the Plymouth Church to discipline him, it was under the best light he could obtain, and with the purpose of maintaining the peace and purity of the church according to his covenant obligations. The undersigned, in the first place, strove to bring Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen to trial, under the belief which he then entertained, that they had slandered his Pastor, and in the second instance, his sole object was by means of a council, mutually called, and acceptable to both parties, to investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, and thus settle the controversy. If he did not use the best course to effect this end, it was due to his inability to obtain a better knowledge of ecclesiastical proceedings, upon which he found ministers to differ, and especially because, instead of being helped by the officers of the Plymouth Church, he was hindered and treated, most unjustly, as an enemy. Was he right in wishing some mutual council or other strictly impartial ecclesiastical body to try Mr. Beecher? Was the church right in refusing his request for such a council, and on their part originating nothing but an Advisory Council, in place of one that would have the confidence of all, as competent to investigate all the evidence, and to render a decision which would be recognized by all as final?

WILLIAM F. WEST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

The council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Business Committee, referred the protest to the Fourth Special Committee, the Chairman of which is Rev. G. B. Spaulding, of Dover, N. H.

It being announced that Mr. Hyde, who had been appointed on the "Fourth" Committee, was not present in the council, Mr. C. F. Goff was appointed in his place; and in the place of Mr. Robinson of the "Second" Committee, also absent, Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, of Hartford, was substituted.

Thomas G. Shearman then made a statement in behalf of Plymouth Church. After speaking of the difficulties which had surrounded the church in the settlement of its troubles, and by reason of the animosity of critics, the misrepresentations of newspapers and their causes, Mr. Shearman came to the discussion of the question, whether or not there is any way of parting with living members except by letters of dismissal or by excommunication. On this question he took the ground covered by Dr. Edward Beecher the previous evening.

Mr. Shearman then discussed the fifth question of the letter missive, which inquires if the course of Plymouth Church in its negotiations with Mrs. Moulton for a mutual council was justifiable. Discussing this, he claimed that Plymouth Church had never placed any obstacle in the way of a mutual council. On the contrary, it had done all in its power to make the council a success.

He was asked by President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, if in the selection of the council Plymouth Church had refused to have the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church invited? He said: "No; the church only advised against inviting them. We made no formal protest. We had been requested to submit our informal objections in writing, and this writing had been dubbed a protest by the legal council for Mrs. Moulton. The committee of Plymouth Church never meant it as a protest, and it was not really an obstacle to the calling of the council."

Here a delegate suggested that the remainder of Mr. Shearman's statement be postponed till afternoon, and the council took a recess.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council reassembled at 2 o'clock, ex-Gov. Dingley, of Maine, one of the Assistant Moderators, in the chair. Prayer having been offered, Mr. Shearman continued his statement in behalf of Plymouth Church. Alluding to the legal trial of the case, the speaker said that Plymouth Church never had any fear of its result. They were willing to-day to try the case if it could be laid before a body of tried and experienced men. Mr. Beecher's counsel, he said, had the power to prevent the trial which had taken place, but, instead of preventing it, they actually had to force it on. He said that they would have got a verdict from the jury only that there was one partial man on it, as on seven ballots the jury stood eleven to one in favor of Mr. Beecher. In conclusion, Mr. Shearman stated that Plymouth Church now proposed to roll the entire responsibility of the case upon the council. Plymouth Church did not see that it was necessary to do anything more. But if the council thought differently the church would acquiesce.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shearman's statement he was subjected to a long examination by the individual members of the Fifth Committee and other delegates.

Dr. Samuel Walcott, the Chairman of the committee on the fifth topic, said: The committee to whom was referred the fifth question made a critical examination of the question. There are a few points on which it was thought further explanation might be desired. Some of these have been covered by the statement made by Mr. Shearman, but there are others which I would like to ask.

Mr. Shearman took his seat on the platform by the side of the Moderator, and the following inquiries were then made, Mr. Shearman giving the answers to all questions:

Dr. Walcott Was the committee appointed to confer with Mrs. Moulton and her counsel in the inviting of the churches? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the meeting of Jan. 3, when names were proposed and the committee left with the understanding that the parties named were to be written to, was there an understanding that if these parties accepted they would be invited? A.—It would be difficult to say what the understanding was. There was not a word said. My own understanding was that we should invite them.

Q.—At that time no exception was made to these two churches (Dr. Storrs' and Dr. Budington's) only the general remark in regard to the Broadway Tabernacle? A.—That is so.

Q.—Then, at the next meeting, four days afterward, the objection was taken after they had consented to the service of the preliminary papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then this objection or protest had been communicated to Mr. Van Cott. Now, what was the intended effect of the protest on Mr. Van Cott? A.—You will observe that I cannot speak for myself as myself made no objection; but I think I can say for the committee, that, in the first place, a portion of the committee hoped Mr. Van Cott would withdraw these two churches.

Q.—The protest was nothing which Mr. Van Cott was in honor bound to communicate to these two Pastors or churches? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why did Mr. Van Cott request the committee to withdraw the protest if it was nothing he was in honor bound to communicate? A.—In the first place, Mr. Van Cott, as we learned afterward, had communicated these objections to the two Pastors, and wanted to have them withdrawn, in order that the two Pastors might be able to proceed and serve. In the second place, Mr. Van Cott objected to the protest on the ground that if it was in the nature of an arbitration, we had no right to make any such objection, and therefore it ought to be withdrawn.

Q.—That is not the point I wish to bring out. In this object did the committee design the whole effect to be on Mr. Van Cott, or was it intended to reach the churches and their Pastors? A.—I don't think it was. I must again qualify that, for the relations of Mr. Van Cott and Dr. Storrs were so close that the committee felt that he would not consent to go into the council without Dr. Storrs.

Q.—The reason of the committee in withdrawing, then, was that when the opportunity came to present the case in court they could say that the tribunal was not an impartial one. Would that not have been a violation of the pledge of secrecy? A.—I don't think it would. We did not propose to raise the question in the council. We could conceive of a number of circumstances that would raise the question for us. Some member of the council might ask the question for us.

Q.—Mr. Van Cott twice requested that the objection be withdrawn. Did not the committe recognize the embarrassing position he was placed in? A.—They did.

President Porter—Did the committee understand Mr. Van Cott to say that if they would withdraw the objection, he would go on with the council? A.—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Marsh—I wish to ask Mr. Shearman: Suppose Judge Van Cott had accepted the objections and agreed to withdraw those churches, could he without apparent discourtesy have requested those churches to withdraw after they had accepted the invitation of Plymouth Church or the other party? A.—Our opinion was very clear that he could. They were not informed, and no church was informed on either side that it was invited or was to be invited. The communication that was sent out was to ask the Pastor in case the church should be invited.

Rev. Lyman Abbott—I want to know whether, prior to Jan. 7, Mr. Shearman had any reason to suppose that the fact that it was thought of inviting them was communicated to any of these churches? I speak now of the two churches and the two Pastors. A.—I don't think it was communicated to the churches.

Dr. Leonard Bacon then made some inquires as to the way members were enrolled in the church books. He was followed by several others, who inquired respecting the mode of dropping members from the roll, and at 5 o'clock the Council took a recess.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened by prayer offered by Rev. Paul Couch, Pastor of the First Church of Stonington, Conn. Dr. Wellman and Rev. Messrs. Dean and Ellsworth then put some questions to Mr. Shearman relating to rule No. 7 of the Manual of the church, in reference to the dropping of names from the roll, and which declares that members may be dropped in case they have abandoned their connection with the church by prolonged absence or otherwise. When the question was asked whether any such cases had ever been known under this portion of the rule, the case of the dropping of Mr. Tilton was given as an example. Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond read the history of Mr. Tilton's case as it had been prepared by the committee. In answer to questions of Dr. Strong, Mr. Shearman said that persons were labored with before their names were dropped from the rolls, unless they were at a distance. Persons who were guilty of immoralities were also labored with before their names were stricken from the rolls, unless there was no hope of saving them. Dr. Leonard Bacon came forward and said that in one of the specifications of the third question of the letter missive it was affirmed that the church had made as thorough investigation as it was possible for the church to make of the slander. The question he desired to ask was, whether it was intended or desired that the council, in answering the question, shall admit or imply that there has been a thorough investigation of the scandal, as implied in the question. Mr. Shearman wished that the council would examine and decide whether or not the investigation had been thorough.

Dr. Bacon then asked: Is it desired that the council shall go into the inquiry, making a decision on the question whether the investigation referred to was complete and thorough? I have one or two inquiries more on this third topic. I would like to know when the slander was first heard of? It was published in that infamous newspaper conducted by an infamous woman, the 1st of November, I believe, or the 2d. I never saw the publication. Had it never been heard of before, or did it come down like the emptying of a tub of slops? [Laughter.] My question is this, How early did it begin, so far as a general statement may be made? We have evidence that it was brewing a good while before. When did it begin to sizzle at the vent-hole? [Laughter.]

Mr. Shearman said that it came like the tub Dr. Bacon had mentioned. It was a complete surprise to the whole church. There was no suspicion that such a thing was on foot. Mr. Shearman said that they wished the council to assume that there had been a thorough investigation. Dr. Bacon said that he wished to know whether it was known that Mr. Tilton had been circulating this sort of a story; whether Mr. Tilton had ever made a denial of the stories. Mr. Shearman said that Mr. Tilton had denied the Woodhull story, but the story Mr. Tilton was circulating referred to what he claimed was an entirely different case.

Upon the fourth topic Rev. Lyman Abbott asked whether charges had ever been made against the Pastor, and received an answer in the negative. Mr. Beecher here enforced the answer by an emphatic denial of any knowledge of any such charges.

President Sturtevant asked if any person had approached the Pastor to induce him to desist from preaching, to which Mr. Beecher replied in the negative.

Mr. Sturtevant—Not even Mrs. Moulton?

Mr. Beecher—Not even Mrs. Moulton.

Mr. Parker said that a question had been placed in his hands which he was requested to put. He wished to be informed whether the brother of Mrs. Tilton and his wife were asked to testify before the Investigating Committee. Several members thought Mr. Parker should not put a question except he adopted it himself, and in the course of the remarks Mr. Bradford said he would take the responsibility of the question, as he thought it one which should be answered.

Mr. Shearman, in reply, said that the brother of Mrs. Tilton was invited and did appear before the Investigating Committee, but no suggestion was made that his wife knew anything on the subject, and she was not therefore invited.

Dr. Havens, of Boston, wanted to know if any attempt had been made to shield the Pastor, so as to save the church, or did any one commit a great crime which the Pastor was bearing himself, so as to shield some one else.

Mr. Beecher said in answer that certain statements that he had made had been exaggerated, and he then gave an account of his trip to Boston in the vain endeavor to have the misrepresented statements corrected. At Boston, in discussing the question, it had been suggested that new evidence could be produced. Mr. Beecher said that there was no new testimony, for there was not now any whisper of anything, "there was not one backbiting poisonous flea that was not biting at that time," (referring to the time of the trial and the Investigating Committee.) He said that in answer to the question as to whether he was shouldering the crime of any person for the sake of generosity, "I am a generous man, I am a magnanimous man, but I am not a fool." [Applause.]

Dr. Bacon now asked if under the fifth question the parties mentioned therein were to be invited by the committee. Were they to answer that question or make an ex parte statement without inviting Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Van Cott, and Drs. Storrs and Budington? For his part, he was for hearing the other side. Had, he asked, the representative of Mrs. Moulton been afforded an opportunity to come before the committee and tell his story, and had the committee given an opportunity to the Pastors of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church to be heard? The council will have held its sessions in vain if it does not touch that great sore.

Dr. Walcott, Chairman of Committee No. 5, said that the question came before the committee whether Mr. Van Cott should come before it, and the committee were of opinion that the council should confine itself to the statements of Plymouth Church, and if these were wrong, the church, and not the council, would be responsible for it.

Dr. Bacon—How much will the judgment of the council weigh with the public, given on an ex parte statement?

Mr. Parker, another member of Committee No. 5. agreed with Dr. Walcott, and President Porter, also a member of the same committee, said that he urged the views of Dr. Bacon before the committee, but they decided against, the course recommended.

Dr. Bacon—How can we answer the question as to whether the course of Plymouth Church was wise and just, without examining Mr. Van Cott and the two pastors referred to? I think the manner in which these churches have been spoken of by Plymouth Church is quite disrespectful. The Pastors of these churches were quite as competent to tell a straight story about their churches as Plymouth Church was to tell a straight story on her side.

Mr. Beecher said that nothing but a friendly feeling existed between the churches.

Judge Withey thought no good would result from following the suggestions of Dr. Bacon.

It being now 10:30 o'clock the Council adjourned to this morning.

FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Burton, Pierce & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 54 Michigan avenue, have failed. The firm refuse to give a statement of their affairs, but their liabilities are believed to be about two hundred thousand dollars.

A RAILROAD COMMISSION.

SENATOR BOOTH'S BILL.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO HAVE CHARGE OF ALL THE ROADS IN THE STATE—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ROADS TO BE OPEN TO THE COMMISSION AT ALL TIMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

Senator Booth to-day introduced an important bill providing for the creation of a Railroad Commission, which shall have the supervision of all the steam and street railroads in the State. It resembles closely the Railroad Commission now existing in Massachusetts. Following is the bill in full:

AN ACT to create a Railroad Commission and to regulate their powers:

SECTION 1. There shall be in and for the State of New-York a Board of Railroad Commissioners, consisting of three competent persons, and who shall be appointed as follows: The Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint in the year 1876 such three persons, who shall hold office respectively for two, three, and four years, from the date of their appointment, as hereinafter provided. After such three persons shall have been appointed and confirmed, they shall meet and determine by lot which one of the three shall hold office for the period of two years, which one for the period of three years, and which one for the period of four years. And after such appointment first made, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint one Commissioner annually after the year 1877, to take the place of the outgoing Commissioner. The Governor may at his discretion reappoint the Commissioner whose term of service has expired, subject, however, to the consent of the Senate, as though it were a new appointment. If any vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise, he shall in the same manner appoint a Commissioner for the residue of the term, and he may, without the advice and consent of the Senate, but only upon charges preferred, remove any Commissioner. Said board shall have a clerk, who shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, and whose duty it shall be to keep a full, faithful record of the proceedings of said board, and to serve such notices as may be required of him by the Commissioners. And the Commissioners are also authorized to employ at a salary not to exceed $3,000 per year a person skilled in the methods of railroad accounting, whose duty it shall be under the directions of the board to superintend the methods by which the accounts of corporations operating railways or street-railways are kept, in conformity with the provisions of section 2 of this act. Said Commissioners, Clerk, and accountant shall be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same, and no person in the employ of any railroad corporation or owning stock in any railroad corporation shall hold either of said offices.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners shall have an office provided for them, at the expense of the State, in the City of Albany, and shall, at the expense of the State, be supplied with the necessary stationery and appliances for such office.

SEC. 3. Such Commissioners shall have the general supervision of all railroads and railways, and shall examine the same and keep themselves informed as to their condition and the manner in which they are operated, with reference to the security and accommodation of the public and the compliance of the several corporations with the provisions of their charters and the laws of the State. And such Board of Railroad Commissioners shall have power for the purposes provided for in this act to examine the books and affairs of any railroad company or corporation, or to compel the production of books or copies thereof, subpœna witnesses, and to compel their attendance as though such subpœna had issued from a Court of Record of this State. And such Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable after their appointment and entering upon the discharge of their duties, prescribe a system upon which the books and accounts of corporations operating railroads and street railroads shall be kept, and it shall be their duty from time to time in each year, to examine the books and accounts of all corporations operating railroads or street railways, to see that they are kept on the plan prescribed under this section; and a corporation refusing to submit its books to the examination of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, or neglect to keep its accounts in the method prescribed by said board under the authority of this act, shall be liable to the penalty of $1,000 for the first offense, and after the second offense the said Commissioners shall report the facts to the Attorney General, who may proceed, if he sees fit, to forfeit the charter or incorporated rights of the offending corporation, such second offense being made equivalent to the violation by such offending corporation of a material part of its act of incorporation or charter. And all penalties may be recovered by the said Commissioners as herein provided or by the Attorney General in the name of the State, and the provisions of this act shall apply to all railroads and railways, and the corporations, Trustees, Directors, or others owning or operating the same.

SEC. 4. Whenever in the judgment of the Railroad Commissioners, it shall appear that any such corporation has violated any law, or has neglected in any respect or particular to comply with the terms of the act by which it was created, or with the provisions of any of the laws of the State, they shall give notice thereof in writing to such corporation, and if the violation or neglect is continued after such notice, the board may forthwith present the facts to the Attorney General, who shall take such proceedings thereon as he may deem expedient.

The Board may, however, institute actions and employ counsel to prosecute such actions in the name of the people of the State against railroad corporations or other Trustees, Directors, or persons having them or either of them in charge, and the compensation of such counsel shall be fixed and determined by said Railroad Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Governor.

SEC. 5. Whenever, in the judgment of the Railroad Commissioners, it shall appear that repairs are necessary upon any such railroad, or that any addition to the rolling stock, or any addition to or change of the stations or station-houses, or any change in the rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers, or any change in the mode of operating the road and conducting its business, is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, they shall give information in writing to the corporation of the improvements and changes which they adjudge to be proper, and a report of the proceedings shall be included in the annual report of the Commissioners to the Legislature.

SEC. 6. Upon the complaint and application of the Mayor and Aldermen, or Mayor alone, of any city, or the Supervisors of any town, or the Board of Supervisors of any county within which any part of any such railroad is located, it shall be the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to make an examination of the condition and operation thereof, and if twenty or more tax-payers who are legal voters thereof in any city or town shall, by petition in writing, request the Mayor and Aldermen of such city, or the Supervisors of such town, or the Board of Supervisors of such county to make the said complaint and application, and the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Supervisors, or Board of Supervisors decline or refuse to comply with the petition, they shall indorse upon the petition the reason of such non-compliance and return it to the petitioners. And the petitioners may thereupon, within ten days of such refusal and return, present the petition to the said Commissioners; and the said Commissioners shall, if upon due inquiry and hearing of the petition they think the public good demands the examination, proceed to make it in the same manner as if called upon by the Mayor and Aldermen of any city or the Supervisors of any town or Board of Supervisors of any county. Before proceeding to make such examination in accordance with such application or petition, said Commissioners shall give to the petitioners and the corporation reasonable notice in writing of the time and place of entering upon the same. If upon such examination it shall appear to said Commissioners that the complaint alleged by the applicants or petitioners is well founded they shall so adjudge and shall inform the corporation operating such railroad of their adjudication in the same manner as provided in section five. And it shall also be the duty of said Board of Railroad Commissioners to investigate the causes of any accident on a railroad resulting in the loss of life and of any accident not so resulting which in their judgment shall require investigation, and the results of such investigation shall also be reported upon in the annual report of the Commissioners to the Legislature.

SEC. 7. Every railroad shall at all times, on request, furnish the Railroad Commissioners any information required by them concerning the condition, management, and operation of its railroad, and with the rates for transporting freight and passengers upon the road and other roads with which its business is connected, and such railroad corporation shall also at all times, on request, furnish to such Board of Railroad Commissioners copies of all contracts and agreements, leases, or other engagements, either by writing or by parol, by such corporation entered into with any person or persons, corporation, or joint stock company dealing with or deriving profit from such corporation

SEC. 8. No request or advice of the Railroad Commissioners or investigations made by them shall have the effect to impair in any manner or degree the legal duties and obligations of any railroad corporation, or its legal liability for the consequence of its acts or of the neglect or mismanagement of any of its agents or servants. But the provisions of this act are intended to be remedies, in addition to such as now exist at common law, in equity, and by statute against such railroad corporations, their managers, directors, and agents, and those dealing with them. Nor are the powers and duties vested by law in the Attorney General in relation to railroad corporations to be deemed in anywise abridged or impaired by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. The Board of Railroad Commissioners shall make annual report to the Legislature of their doings, including such statements, facts, and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the system of railroad transportation in its bearings upon the business and the prosperity of the State, and such suggestions as to its general railroad policy of the State or the amendments of its laws, or as to any part thereof, or as to the condition, affairs, or conduct of any of the railroad corporations as may seem to them appropriate, and special statements of the doings and financial condition of the several railroad corporations of this State, or any of them, may be prepared by said Board of Commissioners and published at such time as such board shall deem expedient.

SEC. 10. The Board of Railroad Commissioners shall have the power to change the form of the report required to be made by railroad corporations by section 31 of chapter 140 of the Laws of 1850, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," and may from time to time make such changes and additions in such form, giving to the corporation six months' notice of any such changes and additions as regard any alteration in the method or form of keeping their accounts and the report by said "Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same" of 1850 required to be made to the State Engineer and Surveyor shall hereafter be made to such Board of Railroad Commissioners. Until such Board of Railroad Commissioners, however, shall change or order the form of the report, the form now prescribed by law shall be followed by the said railroad companies. And the Board of Railroad Commissioners shall, on or before the 15th day of September in each year, furnish upon request blank forms of such returns. When the return received from any corporation is defective or probably erroneous, the board shall notify the corporation to amend the same within fifteen days. The board shall prepare such tables and abstracts of all the returns as they shall deem expedient, and which shall be contained in their annual report, and their annual report shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State on or before the first Monday in January each year to be laid before the Legislature, and which annual report shall, among other things, contain such suggestions as to the workings of the laws of the State on the subject of railways and transportation as to the board may seem proper and expedient. The originals of the returns as amended, subscribed, and sworn to, as now provided by law, or as hereinafter to be provided by said Board of Railroad Commissioners, shall be preserved in the office of the board.

SEC. 11. Two thousand copies of the annual report of the Railroad Commissioners with the returns of the corporations shall be printed as a public document of the State, bearing from year to year such number as may be assigned to it by the Secretary of State and such number of copies of said document as he may determine shall be bound in a substantial volume, one copy of which shall be presented to each member of the Legislature for the time being, one copy to each corporation whose return is printed therein, two copies for the Governor, and five copies for the Attorney General, and the remainder of such annual reports shall be for the use of the said Commissioners, and to be distributed by them.

SEC. 12. The annual salary of the Railroad Commissioners shall be $10,000 each, and of their clerk $3,500, and of the accountant a sum not to exceed $3,000, payable quarterly from the Treasury of the State. The said board shall also have power to employ such additional clerical force, not exceeding in number three persons, however, at salaries not to exceed the sum of $2,000 per annum, as they may find necessary; and said Board of Railroad Commissioners shall have power to employ engineers and experts whose services they may deem to be of temporary importance in conducting any investigation herein provided, and they shall have procured for them by the State the necessary books, maps, and statistics incidentally necessary for the discharge of the duties of their office, and they shall also have reimbursed to them quarterly the expenses and disbursements they may have incurred in traveling and employing of experts, which expenses, however, shall not exceed $500 a month, and a statement of such expenditures in detail shall accompany the annual report.

SEC. 13. The annual total expense of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, including salaries for Commissioners' clerk, accountant, and additional clerical force, and all other expenses incident to said board, excepting only rent of office, shall be borne by the several corporations owning or operating railroads according to their income, to be apportioned by the Tax Assessor, who on or before the 1st day of July in each year shall assess upon each of said corporations its just proportion of said expense, in proportion to its income for the year next preceding that in which the assessment is made, and such assessment shall be collected in the manner provided by law for the collection of taxes upon corporations.

SEC. 14. Neither the said Railroad Commissioners nor their employes shall accept or receive any pass, or gratuitous service or present, gift or gratuity, of any kind, from any railroad corporation; and the acceptance by them or either of them of any such gratuitous service, gifts, pass, or other gratuity shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, stating that a "conclave of carpet-baggers, consisting of Senator Spencer and his followers, had been held to prepare for upholding the bloody shirt and supporting Mortonism; that they had waited upon Chief Justice Waite to endeavor to have a favorable decision on the Enforcement act; that their course met the approval of Mr. Alcorn, who had been bitterly opposed to Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, but now supported him." Mr. Alcorn made a statement showing his position, denying that he is a carpet-bagger or had any knowledge of the meeting spoken of.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he was about to inquire what became of the regular order yesterday in the case of Mr. Pinchback.

The CHAIR replied that it was not called up yesterday, and had been succeeded by other business.

Mr. EDMUNDS proposed to postpone the pending bill in regard to the sale of timber landf, and take up the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback. He agreed with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] that the question was one of high privilege, and already had been too long delayed.

Mr. MORTON said he did not press the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback yesterday for several reasons, one of which was that several Senators were absent, and he desired that there should be a full Senate when the vote was taken. If the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] desired to have the resolution taken up for the purpose of making a speech, he [Mr. Morton] would not object.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had never moved to take up anything for the purpose of making a speech. He desired to get the case to a final determination. The little he had to say would not occupy thirty minutes, and it was ptobable that he would not speak at all.

Mr. MORTON said, if the Senator [Mr. Edmunds] did not desire to speak, he hoped the resolution would not be taken up; there was one Senator sick, and he desired to be here.

Mr. EDMUNDS said, when the case of Mr. Pinchback was left on Monday, the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Morton, was in the midst of some observations. As he seemed to be indisposed, he [Mr. Edmunds] moved for an executive session. Yesterday the matter got displaced in some way during his [Mr. Edmunds'] absence. If the Senate was to wait till the whole number of seventy-three Senatrrs were present, before taking a vote, the case of Mr. Pinchback would never be settled. If any Senator was ill, who desired to vote on the side of Mr. Pinchback, he [Mr. Edmunds] would pair with him with pleasure. As he did not intend to vote on that side, he believed the Senate was as full as it would ever be in the ordinary course of events. He did not know how the case would be determined except in the interest of the law, the Constitution, and the facts.

The question being on taking up the resolution, a division was called for, and resulted—yeas 26, nays 24.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion to take up the resolution was lost—yeas 30, nays 33.

THE DISTRICT BONDS INTEREST.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to lay aside the pending order, being the bill in regard to the sale of timber on public lands, and take up for consideration the conference report submitted yesterday on joint resolution, to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. The motion was agreed to. Pending the discussion that ensued, the Senate at 4:15 went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved an amendment extending the time for filing claims until July, 1880. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

THE TREATY OF 1868 WITH GERMANY.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an adverse report on the proposition to give notice of termination of the Treaty of 22d of February, 1868, with the North German Confederation. Laid on the table.

COLORADO.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the act of 3d of March, 1875, for the admission of Colorado as a State.

Mr. PATTERSON, delegate from Colorado, made an appeal to the House for the immediate passage of the bill.

On a point of order raised by Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

After a long discussion the committee rose, and the bill was passed without the yeas and nays.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

The House then, at 3:10, took up as a special order the bill to reorganize the judiciary. The bill provides for a Circuit Court in each judicial district, to have jurisdiction in cases of appeal or writs of error allowed after Sept. 1, 1876. It also provides for a Court of Appeals within each circuit, of which the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, the circuit Judge thereof, and the several district Judges within the circuit shall be Judges, except that no Judge who has heard a cause in the court below shall sit in the Court of Appeals on the hearing of the same cause. The terms of the Courts of Appeals are to be held in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, New-Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The decisions of Courts of Appeals on questions of fact are to be final and conclusive, but a review upon the law may be had in the Supreme Court where the matter in controversy exceeds the value of $10,000, or where the construction of the Constitution in any treaty or law of the United States involves a legal question of such importance that the final decision should be made by the Supreme Court.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, enlarged upon the reasons set forth in the report in favor of the passage of the bill.

Various amendments were offered, but none of them were acted on.

The House at 4:45 adjourned, the Speaker obtaining for himself leave of absence till Monday next, in order, he said, that he might pay a little more attention to his health.

THE TWEED CASES.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JAMES H. INGERSOLL—THE DETAILS OF TWEED'S ESCAPE GIVEN BY KEEPER HAGAN.

The greater part of the proceedings in the Tweed case before Judge Westbrook yesterday consisted in the cross-examination of James H. Ingersoll. Prior to this his direct examination was continued by Mr. Carter. The witness explained the manner in which he had kept his books. In answer to a question, he said he did not know where Woodward and the others were. Continuing, the witness said that when he deposited his money in bank, on the ordinary printed forms, he made out deposit tickets; the name of Bollar was that of Conrad Bollar, who worked for witness; A. J. Smith furnished witness with window shades; the initials of his name were sometimes transposed in the bills; A. G. Miller was meant for Adam Miller, who furnished witness with desks; Halsey & Co. furnished the City with coal on witness' order; other bills were in the names of Keyser & Co., Archibald Hall, Seymour, Kennard & Hay, Lockwood, J. W. Smith, John McB. Davidson, and C. H. Jacobus; witness received about one hundred per cent. profit on his bills. On the cross-examination the witness said that he had received no intimation from the counsel for the prosecution as to his pardon; witness' own counsel first spoke to him about it some months before the pardon was received; witness went some weeks after his release to Mr. Peckham's office and signed his affidavit; witness received about three and one-half millions of dollars on warrants; the thirty-five per cent. of this amount retained by witness he considered to be justly due him from the City.

David Dudley Field then asked the witness: Do you think it was right to receive the money? You now seek to make Mr. Tweed restore $6,000,000, of which you received $3,500,000. Witness—I am not seeking to make him restore anything. I would like to see his hangers-on and legislative friends restore some of it.

Continuing, the witness said he was at present worth about fifty thousand dollars; he had, however, made conveyances of his property to his wife and father-in-law. The witness then detailed several conversations held with Tweed in regard to making overcharges on the bills, and to giving Tweed his share of the plunder. In April, 1871, Tweed told the witness to see King about "fixing the percentage" on Miller's and Garvey's bills; Tweed said it had cost a great deal to have these bills audited. The witness said he had destroyed all his books and bills. He was then examined in regard to the thirty-five warrants made out in fictitious names. He said he had changed the signatures of the indorsements in order to make them appear all right at the bank. Each one of the bills was then taken up, and the witness was questioned in regard to the exaggerations. The "Board of Audit" bills, he said, did not specify the items were claimed to have been furnished; the witness' true claims would amount to about twenty per cent. of the sum of all the bills.

Mr. Ingersoll then gave way for a short time to Edward Hagan, the keeper of Ludlow Street Jail, from whose custody Tweed escaped. He gave the details of the escape from Tweed's residence in Madison avenue. During this witness' cross-examination by David Dudley Field, the latter seemed much amused, laughing and chuckling nearly all the time. The witness said he sat down in the house to eat something, and after eating was washing his hands. Just then Tweed passed by him and said, "I guess I'll go up and see the old lady;" "and that," continued the witness, "was the last I saw of Tweed." [Laughter.] The witness, about a half an hour later, told William M. Tweed, Jr., who was in the parlor with him, and Warden Dunham, to go and ask the "old gentleman" to come down. Young Tweed returned and said he could not find him.

Ingersoll's examination was then resumed. He reiterated what he had said about the percentage of value on the bills. Watson, he said, had told him that a million had been spent at Albany. The witness also gave a long account of how they induced Messrs. Pottier and Stymus to give up a large amount of property adjoining that of Sweeny, Tweed, Smith, and Murphy, in return for which they received other property and had a building erected for them.

THE SUIT OF TWEED'S BONDSMAN.

THE ANSWERS OF THE CITY, COUNTY, AND CORPORATION COUNSEL SERVED IN THE ACTION—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO PROSECUTE THE RING.

Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday served two answers on Field & Deyo, plaintiff's attorneys, in the suit brought by Charles Devlin against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, the Supervisors of the County, Attorney General Fairchild, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Jackson S. Schultz, John H. Keyser, Andrew J. Garvey, Richard B. Connolly, and James H. Ingersoll. The action was brought under chapter 161 of the Laws of 1872, giving any citizen power to sue the authorities in case of misuse or breach of authority in certain cases. In the present case the defendants were charged with abuses of trust, with compromising Ring frauds, and not paying money obtained into the Treasury, &c. An injunction is asked to prevent the Supervisors, &c., from compromising or releasing the members of the Ring, who are stated to have been Keyser, Garvey, Connolly, Sweeny, and Ingersoll. A Receiver is also asked for to prosecute the latter, and the defendants are asked to be required to make good any sums lost to the City. Mr. Whitney yesterday served his own answer and that of the City and County. Both answers are identical as to the statements therein made. The answer denies that in 1869 or at any other time the defendants John H. Keyser, Andrew J. Garvey, Richard B. Connolly, James H. Ingersoll, and James Watson entered into a conspiracy as alleged in the complaint. The defendants admit, however, that such a conspiracy was entered into by the defendants Richard B. Connolly and James Watson and two other persons not named in the complaint, viz., William M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeny. The answer further alleges that Connolly, Watson, Tweed, and Sweeny were respectively officeholders of and in the City and County of New-York in 1869, 1870, and part of 1871, Tweed being Deputy Street Commissioner, Commissioner of Public Works, and member of the Board of Supervisors; Connolly being Controller of the City, Sweeny being Commissioner of Public Parks and Chamberlain, and Watson being County Auditor under Connolly in the Finance Department. It is then alleged that Tweed, Connolly, and Sweeny had usurped and acquired the control of the City Government, and controlled the auditing of all bills and claims against the City and County, and that Watson being in their power was subservient to their will and purpose. Messrs. Ingersoll, Garvey, and Keyser had furnished goods to the City. Pursuant to the conspiracy referred to, various pretended claims against the City and County were fabricated by the conspirators and payment thereof procured by them amounting to several millions of dollars. Garvey, Ingersoll, and Keyser, it is alleged, were required by the conspirators to fabricate and present fictitious and fraudulent bills in order to get their just claims paid. They did so, and these fraudulent bills were formally but illegally audited and paid, the money being divided among the conspirators. In the Summer and Autumn of 1871 the Board of Supervisors of the County and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City were, in fact, under the absolute control and dominion of the conspirators, and "that A. Oakey Hall was Mayor of the City of New-York, and was in the confidence and under the control of the said conspirators." The answer further states that the defendant Charles S. Fairchild is, as stated in the complaint, the Attorney General of the State, but that he first became such on Jan. 1. 1876, and that William C. Whitney became Corporation Counsel only in August, 1875, and not before. The defendants aver that no request has ever been made by the plaintiff or any other person to the defendants to commence any suit or proceedings other than the suits and proceedings that have been begun. The defendants admit that the defendants Keyser, Garvey, Connolly, and Ingersoll have some property, but they say they have no knowledge of its amount "sufficient to form a belief." The defendants admit that in 1872 an assignment of property was made by the defendant Keyser to the defendant Schultz, but have no knowledge as to its terms and conditions. The defendants admit that Schultz has received some money and property under the assignment, but that he returned the same to Keyser, and paid none to the City or County. The defendants admit that a suit was commenced and judgment obtained against Margaret Watson, the administratrix of James Watson, deceased, and that a large part of the judgment has been collected, but they deny the statement that no part of the money so collected has come into the possession of the City or County, and aver that the whole of it, after deducting the expense of the State in the action, was duly paid over to the City.

The defendants then allege that an action was begun against Connolly by the people of the State, for the matters referred to in the complaint, in the Fall of 1871. In this action, which is still pending, Connolly was held to bail in the sum of $500,000. At the same time two other civil actions were begun against Connolly, one by the Board of Supervisors and the other by the City, each of them for the matters referred to in the complaint. These actions are still pending, and have not been abandoned. An action was begun in 1872 by the people of the State against Ingersoll for the matter alleged in the complaint, and Ingersoll was also held to bail in $500,000. Ingersoll appeared and demurred to the complaint, and final judgment in his favor was rendered by the Court of Appeals. In 1871, two actions, one by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York and one by The Mayor, &c., of the City, were begun against Ingersoll. These are still pending and not abandoned. A similar action was begun by the Supervisors against Garvey, but the same has not been pressed, and no action has been begun against the defendant Keyser. The answer then goes on to state "that the defendants Garvey and Keyser are and have been ready and willing to account with the public authorities, and to pay all sums that may be found properly due and owing from them so soon as said accounting can be properly made and the amount ascertained, and except as hereinbefore admitted or denied these defendants deny each and every allegation in said complaint contained."

The defendants then, for a second defense, after repeating all the matters contained in their first defense, as above given, say that the frauds, &c., complained of were made public in 1871; that it then became apparent that Tweed, the then Commissioner of Public Works, was the leader in and the principal manager and concocter of the frauds, and that he, Tweed, received the largest share of the proceeds thereof: that Tweed had been for many years an officeholder in the City and County, and a very prominent and influential politician in the State as well as in the City and County; that it was discovered in 1871 that Tweed and his associates had for many years then last past organized and carried on a regular system of robbing the public treasury and converting public moneys to their own use, and that Tweed received the largest share of the same; that it was thereupon determined by the Attorney General to prosecute with the utmost vigilance Tweed and the others who had betrayed their trusts; that civil and criminal prosecutions were thereupon begun against Tweed, Connolly, and Sweeny, and also against Henry W. Genet and Thomas C. Fields, two other colluding and corrupt officeholders, and the same were vigorously prosecuted; that all these persons except Tweed absconded and ran away, some before and some after trial and conviction; that Tweed was arrested on criminal and civil process, and held to bail in large sums; that the plaintiff in the present action became bondsman for Tweed in many of these cases, and is an old and intimate friend of Tweed; during the time that Tweed was in power the plaintiff was a large contractor with the City, and through Tweed's power and influence was enabled to and did obtain many contracts from which he made large sums of money; that in June, 1871, seven indictments were found against Tweed, and that, immediately upon his release from an imprisonment to which he had been sentenced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, he was arrested to answer these indictments, and the plaintiff became his bail; that Tweed was thereafter arrested on civil process in two separate suits brought by the people of the State, and held to bail in the sum of $4,000,000, and committed in default thereof; that the two actions were being pressed for trial, and were about being tried, when, in December, 1875, Tweed made his escape from the Sheriff's custody; that thereafter the plaintiff's recognizances for Tweed in the criminal indictments were forfeited in the Court of Oyer and Terminer; that the present action is not brought in good faith or for the purpose of preventing any waste or injury of the rights of property of the City and County of New-York, "but on the contrary is brought for the sole and only purpose to hinder, obstruct, and delay the prosecution of the said civil and criminal proceedings against said Tweed and the said plaintiff, and in the hope and endeavor to intimidate and drive away Ingersoll, Garvey, and Keyser, who have been and will be witnesses for the prosecution in said actions and proceedings, and with the hope and intent to prevent said witnesses from testifying in said actions, and as a part of the scheme for defending the same. Wherefore defendants demand that the complaint be dismissed, with costs."

The joint and several answer put in by the City and County, is verified by Abraham L. Earle, the Deputy Controller. The Attorney General's time to answer the complaint was yesterday extended ten days by stipulation between the counsel.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 16.—In the seventh day of the Yost murder trial the court opened at 9 o'clock A. M.

John Callahan testified to being employed at the gas-house; was in there two nights after the murder; Smith, the prisoner, came in and asked for a pipe; he stood by the door of the retort room and then disappeared; looked for him with a lantern around the bank but could not find him; found the door leading back into the pump room open and the outside back door was not locked.

John Cormack testified to seeing Smith at about 11 o'clock in the gas-house one week after the murder; he sat down and smoked; he asked the depth of the tank, and witness told him twelve feet; he then walked up and partly around the tank, came back, sat down and smoked; in about ten minutes he went out.

Benjamin F. Jeffers testified that he saw silver coins in Yost's possession on the afternoon before the murder.

Here the prosecution rested. The case was opened for the defense by Hon. John M. Carroll, of Johnstown, who addressed the jury at some length.

At the afternoon session of the court Mrs. Mary Stevens testified: My husband came home the night of the murder not later than 1:30.

Lillie Stevens, sworn: Was at the house of my brother-in-law on William street the morning after the murder; recollect the prisoner coming there that morning; came into the house and remained about ten minutes between 8:30 and 9 o'clock; had on the same shirt and clothes as he had the night before; saw him between 6 and 7 o'clock on the previous evening.

Edward Bannister testified: Rooms opposite the bank; passed the bank between 12 and 1 o'clock during the night of the homicide; noticed two strangers near the bank.

Several witnesses were sworn who testified to hearing Benson, a witness for the prosecution, say that he believed Smith, the prisoner, as innocent as himself.

George M. Jeffers, J. J. Buchanan, W. D. Van Nostrand, and Byron Miller swore to seeing a stranger in town and near the bank on the night of the homicide.

Mr. C. Ripton was sworn, and said he had slept in the bank with Mr. Yost frequently, and said he once forgot to lock the door, and that he got up and saw him lock it. He further testified that the prisoner had slept there; that Mr. Yost sometimes left the top sash of the window down, and, that the prisoner told him, in a whisper, as he took the stand before the Coroner, not to forget to tell that Mr. Yost left the door unlocked.

The court then adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

SALARIES OF THE CIVIL JUSTICES.

The refusal of Civil Justice Kelly to take the usual oath at the Finance Department when he applied for his salary, may, it is thought, result in leading the Controller to comply with the requirements of the law of 1864, which provides that all officers in the several counties of this State who are authorized to receive fines, shall make an annual report of the same, and shall not be entitled to receive their salaries until such report has been made and the moneys so received paid into the Treasury. The following is the substance of the law in question: Chapter 341, section 1, of the Laws of 1864, provides that any officer in the several counties of the State who shall receive, or is authorized by law to receive, money on account of any fine or penalty, or other matter in which his county or any town or city therein shall have an interest, shall make a report in writing every year, bearing date the 1st day of November, in which he shall state particularly the time when, and the name of the person or persons from whom such money has been received, and also the amount, which report shall include all receipts of money before mentioned that he has received during the year next preceding the date of his report; and if no such moneys have been received his report shall state such fact; and no officer shall be entitled to receive payment for such services, salary or otherwise, from the Supervisors, or from a City or County Treasurer, unless he shall file with the Supervisors his affidavit that he has made such report and has paid over all moneys which he is bound to pay over. The charter of 1873 (section 96) also provides that "every officer who shall receive any fees, perquisites, commissions, percentages, or other moneys which should be paid over to the City, shall, before he shall be entitled to receive any salary, make, under oath, a detailed return to the Controller, showing the amount of fees, commissions, percentages, perquisites, and moneys received by him since the last preceding report." It is probable that if the Controller should decide to pay the Civil Justices only after they submit annual reports of the fees received by them, and deposited in the Treasury, it will add an interesting chapter to the controversy between himself and Civil Justice Kelly.

REVENUE SEIZURES AND SUITS.

Several seizures have been made by the Collector's department during the past two weeks for violations of the revenue laws, among the more important of which are the following: Seventeen barrels of spirits, ten barrels of copper, and one of snuff, valued at $1,067 74, alleged to have been smuggled into this port upon the steam-ship Wilmington, from the West Indies, and for which there is as yet no claimant; 1,900 cigars and seventy-four reels of cigarettes, found concealed in a small boat from the steam-ship Columbia, and no claimant; and also one case, from the steam-ship Holsatia, containing wearing apparel, claimed by Messrs. Muscowitz & Russell, the dress-makers of University place, valued at $2,781 13, and which it is claimed was undervalued about thirty per cent. Suits have been brought in all these cases in the United States District Court for forfeiture.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 8,926 bales; gross, 9,450 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,512 bales; to the Channel, 4,320 bales; coastwise, 3,464 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 385,356 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 644 bales; exports, to the Continent, 455 bales; to the Channel, 525 bales; coastwise, 274 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 74,574 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 851 bales; gross, 925 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,105 bales; coastwise, 435 bales; sales, 623 bales; stock, 78,071 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,129 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,455 bales; coastwise, 87 bales; sales, 1,348 bales; stock, 67,648 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ADULTERATED MILK CASES.

SEVENTEEN DEALERS IN IMPURE MILK CONVICTED AND FINED.

Justices Wandell, Bixby, and Kasmire presided at the trials in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. The first twenty cases on the calendar were those of the indicted milk-dealers, which had been adjourned from last week. Each individual was represented by separate counsel, which completely filled the space allotted to the Bar. The first person called was Julius Beddendeeck, of No. 192 Avenue A, who pleaded not guilty, to the charge of selling adulterated milk. Officer John A. Gardner was placed on the stand, and was examined by Col. Hastings, of the Health Department. He testified that during the past eight months he had tested with a lactometer 4,000 samples of milk exposed for sale in this City, and 109 samples at country dairies. On Jan. 25, he tested the milk on sale at the grocery store of the prisoner, and found it to be ten per cent. below the standard test. He preserved samples of the milk, and delivered them to Prof. Waller, at the New-York College, for the purpose of having an accurate analysis made. Prof. Waller next took the stand. He had made a personal analysis of the samples furnished by Officer Gardner, and had discovered the presence of 90.93 parts water in the milk, or from twenty-two to twenty-five per cent. adulteration. His analysis and the test with the lactometer were substantially the same. The prisoner's witnesses failed to establish any proof of the innocence of the dealer, and he was fined $100. The second case was that of Patrick Cox, who also pleaded not guilty, and testified that he was a produce dealer, and was not and had never been in the grocery business, nor had he ever sold milk. He endeavored to prove that when arrested by Officer Kiernan he was in the act of collecting a bill for produce which he had sold to one Francis Gallagher, who was, he said, the actual owner of the place. James Cusick, a milk peddler, testified that Gallagher was the proprietor of the grocery. A close cross-examination confused the prisoner, and he denied nearly all of his previous assertions. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one month in the penitentiary. The following offenders pleaded guilty to selling adulterated milk, although most of them declared their innocence of any knowledge of the fact when they sold it, and were discharged upon payment of a fine of $50 each: Diedrich Clausen, No. 144 Eighth avenue; Francis Campora, No. 17 Baxter street; Jacob Mauss, No. 9 James street; John Heischman, No. 609 East Ninth street; Charles H. Heuchback, No. 937 Third avenue; Frederick Schroeder, No. 369 East Eighth street; Herman Sinnegan, No. 604 Tenth avenue; Martin Moser, No. 435 Sixth street; Herman Kochtden, No. 347 West Fifty-second street; Frederick Rattak, No. 509 Sixth street; Peter Roeder, No. 43 Forsyth street; Otto Semke, No. 93 Oliver street; Joachim Tibken, No. 242 West Forty-first street; John Welpe, No. 214 East Fifth street, and Martin B. Pelinsky, No. 502 Sixth street. The case of George Sphow was postponed until Friday, Feb. 24, in deference to the wishes of his counsel, and Martin Metz, No. 316 Sixth street, having failed to appear, his bail was forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his rearrest. After the disposition of a number of petty causes the court adjourned.

THE ALLEGED BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

The matter of changing the venue of the suits against William A. Fowler and others for alleged Brooklyn Ring frauds was again made the subject of argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, yesterday. It appeared that while the motion for changing the venue was still undecided by Judge Barrett a stipulation was entered into between the opposing counsel for a stay of proceedings pending the decision on the motion. On Jan. 10, the day after Judge Barrett granted the motion changing the place of trial, Judge Lawrence granted a stay of proceedings in the cases "including the order to change the venue," pending the appeal to the General Term from the order. Gen. Pryor, the counsel for Fowler, moved yesterday to have this stay vacated, or at least modified, in accordance with the stipulation between the counsel. He claimed that there was no jurisdiction in the courts here after the granting of the order changing the place of trial. John E. Parsons, who appeared for the plaintiffs, urged that the appeal from Judge Barrett's order must be argued in this county, and that, therefore, the stay was rightfully granted here. Judge Lawrence, after hearing the argument, said he would do nothing further in the case until he had consulted with Judge Barrett.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER SENTENCED.

At noon on Dec. 9 last, as Joseph E. Kauffman, collector for the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, was walking past the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, in discharge of his duties, carrying a receipt book under his arm, he attracted the attention of the desperate Eleventh avenue gang. One of their number named William Kelly, aged nineteen, living at No. 520 West Thirty-ninth street, jostled against Mr. Kauffman, struck him, and ran off with his receipt book, which the thief evidently supposed contained money. Mr. Kauffman pulled his pistol and pointed it at Kelly, whereupon the latter dropped the book and made his escape. On information supplied by Kauffman Kelly was arrested next day by Roundsman Cormack, of the Twentieth Precinct, and indicted for highway robbery. He was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Bell, and in his own behalf admitted having insulted Kauffman while intoxicated, but denied the alleged robbery. The jury found the prisoner guilty of highway robbery. Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, expressed his surprise at the daily recurrence of such outrageous crimes notwithstanding the severe penalties imposed by himself and his associates. He was determined, however, to do all in his power to check them, and, believing the prisoner to be deserving of the heaviest punishment, would sentence him to twenty years in the State Prison at hard labor.

ROOMS FOR JUDICIAL PURPOSES.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law called on Commissioner Campbell yesterday, in relation to providing rooms in the City Hall for the Marine Court, and assigning the chambers now used by the latter to the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Campbell, it is claimed, has exclusive control over all Municipal buildings—hence the application was made to him. In reply to the committee, he expressed his willingness to co-operate with them in setting apart any vacant rooms in the City Hall for judicial and other purposes, and he directed Mr. Keats, one of his assistants, to make a diagram of the building and ascertain what portion of it can be devoted to these purposes. The rooms now used by the Marine Court are not only unsuitable for the General Sessions, but the Judges of the court will not accept them, and without their consent the assignment of them will be invalid. They are anxious to obtain the Tax Commissioner's offices, but several members of the committee are unwilling to give them. It is proposed to locate the Marine Court in the Aldermanic chamber and also in the chamber of the old Board of Supervisors.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 151.—*Lamar, executor, vs. Browne and Browne, Special Agents of the Treasury, and one Beard.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This was an action to recover 1,800 bales of cotton, averred to be worth $500,000 when taken, July 1, 1866. At the time of the seizure the cotton was stored at Thomasville, Ga., and it passed into the custody of the defendants as officers of the Government. The court below held that the action was barred by the limitation of the Captured and Abandoned Property act, prescribing that all actions under it must be brought within two years from the time right of action accrued. It is here contended that the capture was not under the act pleaded by the Government, and will not be controlled by it, because at the date of seizure the war had ended, and there was no longer lawful authority in the Army to make the seizure. The Government insisted that the action cannot be maintained against the defendants, who were merely the custodians of the property in the name of the United States.

Curtis & Dickson for plaintiffs in error; E. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, for the Government.

No. 151.—*G. Derosset Lamar, Executor, &c., Plaintiff in Error, vs. Albert G. Brown et al., Special Agents of the United States Treasury.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. E. N. Dickerson, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. George T. Curtis for the plaintiff in error.

No. 152.—*B. F. Allen, Appellant, vs. The United States.*—Dismissed, with costs.

No. 153.—*The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Laramie, Appellants, vs. The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Albany and Carbon.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by W. R. Steele, of counsel for the appellants. Adjourned until to-morrow.

CAN THE CITY LICENSE AWNINGS?

The second trial of the case of William H. Hume against the City was begun before Judge Larremore and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. On Feb. 22, 1870, just after a very heavy fall of snow, an overburdened awning at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street fell on the plaintiff and on his brother-in-law, David L. Hayes. The latter was killed and the plaintiff had his leg broken. Suits were begun by Hayes' wife to recover the statutory penalty of $5,000 for the loss of her husband, and by Hume to recover $15,000 for the injuries which he sustained. On the first trial of the case the court took from the jury the consideration of all questions except that of the amount of damages. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $12,000, and Mrs. Hayes, by stipu-

[illegible], had judgment entered for $5,000. The Court of Appeals reversed the judgments and ordered a new trial of the cases. The plaintiff now claims that the City has no right to license the erection of awnings, and that it is liable in damages for any injury resulting from such an unlawful obstruction of the streets.

COURT NOTES.

Suit has been brought in the United States District Court against Isaac B. Wellington and James H. Kidder, (Wellington & Kidder, No. 74 Broadway,) to recover $10,000 for alleged violation of the Customs Revenue laws. It will be remembered that the members of this firm were arrested some time ago for carrying on a distillery business contrary to law, and committed by United States Commissioner Shields in $5,000 bail.

Michael Hall, a rascally-looking fellow, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with breaking into the leather-finding establishment of Mrs. Emilia Rothschild, No. 208 Avenue B, on the night of Oct. 26, and stealing therefrom a quantity of leather valued at $95. The case having been proved by Assistant District Attorney Bell, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Suit has been brought in the United States District Court against the firm of A. Slauson & Co., confectioners, No. 32 Dey street, comprising Albert and Austin M. Slauson and Robert H. Meyers, to recover $100,000, internal revenue taxes and penalties, arising from their failure, as claimed, to put stamps on certain medicine packages. The penalty for each offense is $50, and as the Government counts on 1,400 distinct offenses, a large amount may be legally recovered.

The case of Robert B. Nooney against John Pentland was tried and disposed of in Part I. of the Marine Court, before Judge Goepp and a jury, yesterday. The action was brought to recover for meat, vegetables, &c., furnished by the plaintiff to the defendant's wife. The defendant set up that she was living at the time apart from his wife, having given notice to all persons not to trust her on his account. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of $149 82, being the full amount claimed, with interest.

An application was made to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the Controller to deposit with the Chamberlain the appropriation for the Board of Education, and to compel the Chamberlain to honor a draft made by the board payable to Antony & Co. for supplies furnished. Judge Lawrence granted the mandamus against the Chamberlain, but refused to issue a mandamus against the Controller, holding that the latter has no duties to perform with reference to the payments to the Board of Education.

The case of George L. Smith against the German Exchange Bank was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff claims $15,000 as damages, resulting from the fact that the bank with which he did business had refused to pay several of his checks. He claims that his credit was greatly injured and that he was obliged to sell out his business in consequence. The bank claims that it never refused to honor his checks while he had money with them. Beside this, they claim that the purchaser of his business is the one who should sue.

In the suit of David Ogden against Fernando Wood, the taking of testimony was continued before Judge Sedgwick in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. J. Daggett Hunt, James McKenna, Eugene H. Pullen, Mortimer Sullivan, Thomas O'Callaghan, and a son of Nathaniel Hill Fowler were examined. It was attempted to be shown that Wood's deposits in the Bank of the Republic corresponded with the payments alleged to have been made to him by Fowler. Testimony was also offered showing that the latter had visited Wood at his residence in Bloomingdale, which Wood had denied, and also showing that Wood was the sole disburser of the Mozart Hall funds.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—In Court of Appeals, Wednesday, Feb. 16: No. 170—Stannard vs. Prince; upon consent of counsel, case restored and submitted. No. 205—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, respondents, vs. James A. Barnes and another, appellants; argument resumed and concluded. No. 178—Hugh Miller, respondent, vs. Marcus Ball, appellant; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by L. W. Russell, for respondent. No. 204—George W. Patterson, Jr., respondent, vs. Henry H. Birdsall et al., impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by George B. Bradley, of counsel for appellant, and by George T. Spencer for respondent; case still on.

Proclamation made and the court adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Bulliard; Andrews vs. Peri; Hoey vs. Kenny et al.; Hasbrouck vs. Hasbrouck; Sammis vs. Gray; Matter of the Receivership of the Security Savings Bank; Williams vs. Hassner et al.; Weil vs. Schloss; Rothschild vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company.

Matter of Beurup.—I wish an explanation in this matter.

Madell vs. Krauss.—Prepare a new order without costs.

Weis vs. Weis.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff with custody of children.

Powers vs. Roper Caloric Engine Company.—Motion granted.

Watkins vs. Traphagen.—The report of the Referee does not appear to be signed.

Matter of Smith.—I wish to hear counsel in regard to this application.

Brez vs. Marz.—I am inclined to think that these sureties are not sufficient, but will hear counsel if so desired.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of Fuszner et al.—I think the Referee is right in his construction of the order, but the petitioners may amend so as to extend its operations.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Ritter vs. Boody.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Jenny vs. Tallman.—I am in some doubt, but on the whole the motion is granted.

Clark vs. Malon.—Motion granted.

Walker vs. Walker.—Order allowing a supplementary complaint.

Cullinan et al. vs. Hanover National Bank.—Order for commission.

Walker vs. Walker, Leonard vs. Von Wilda, Clark vs. Malone, Willking vs. Willking.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Fields vs. Tannenholz.—See papers.

By Judge Robinson.

Matter of Rauffus, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and leave to renew. Memorandum.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876: Nos. 199, 206½, 207, 209, 210, 211, 214, and 216.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
61—Westheimer versus Strauss.
106—Continental Bank vs. Black.
110—Smith, &c., vs. Armstrong.
111—Caveney vs. Armstrong.
112—Fels vs. Pearsall.
113—Mayne vs. Green, &c.
115—Rodstadter vs. Green, &c.
149—Harrison vs. Ramsay, &c.
157—Matter of Redmond. (Three motions.)
158—Matter of Redmond.
168—Schultz vs. Crane.
170—Barnett vs. Brennan, &c.
180—Stoltz vs. Cantrell.
181—Dunham, &c., vs. P. & W. Co.
182—Miller vs. Cruger, &c.
211—Palen, &c., vs. Bushnell, &c.
230—In. P. & C. Railway Co. vs. Tyng.
251—Matter of Walsh.
252—Matter of Judson.

Nos.
253—Matter of Fernbacker.
254—Matter of Shirmer.
255—Matter of Besley.
256—Matter of Topping.
257—Hartman vs. N. Y. S. and C. C. Mfg. Co.
271—Gallagher vs. Bird.
281—Page vs. Page.
297—Matter of Bagioli.
298—Matter of Burke.
299—Matter of Kelly.
300—Matter of North Pres. Church.
301—Matter of Boyle.
310—Matter of Hatch.
347—Matter of Reilly.
349—Matter of Stuyvesant.
350—Matter of Phelan.
351—Matter of Hoffman.
353—Matter of Campbell.
355—Matter of Spofford.
388———— vs. ———
397———— vs. ———
404———— vs. ———
406———— vs. ———
415———— vs. ———
416———— vs. ———
421———— vs. ———
429———— vs. ———
431———— vs. ———

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
25—Hatfield et al. vs. Macy et al.
26—Same vs. Same.
30—Littauer vs. Goldman.
Law and Fact.
102—Blatchford vs. Kidd.
106—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.
108—Kimball vs. Newton.
114—Jolly, &c., vs. Lacombe.
117—Clark vs. Phelan et al.
118—Farley vs. Farrell.
119—Dugan vs. McCormack et al.
122—Bennard vs. Man'f'rs and Builders' Bank.
123—Alden vs. Diossy.
124—Hoffman vs. Schoeneman.
125—Scannoni vs. Ruck et al.

Nos.
206—Powers vs. Otard et al.
107—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon, et al.
199—Leserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
178—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.
47—McBride vs. McBride.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

January Term continued. Held in General Term Room.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on.—No. 2064—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1026—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
176—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.
222—Maguire vs. Purdy et al.
1223—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.
962—Hatfield vs. Beekman, &c.
452½—Clark vs. Coxhead et al.
1224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
4228—Same vs. Same.
4087—Haffeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1597—Van Wart vs. The Mayor, &c.
1818—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c.
1142—Spinnetti vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
382—Lancaster F. Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1048—See et al. vs. Beardsley.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly.
1092—Corwin vs. Hartman.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2532—Sur. Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1232—Graham vs. Bramed et al.
970—Schappert vs. Sulzer.
2352———— vs. ———

Nos.
525—Spratt vs. Pottier.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Friet et al.
1029—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Baxter.
1110—Fosdick vs. Phipps.
779—McKee vs. Chasey.
1194—Aubrey, &c., vs. Baxter.
1020—Johnson vs. Gayner, &c., et al.
1024—[illegible]
1026½—Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c.
1208—Harvel vs. B. G. I. & S. Co.
1210—Donney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1212—Hamil vs. The Mayor, &c.
1214—Markey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1220—Avery et al. vs. Wilson et al.
1224—St. John vs. Del. & H. C. Co. et al.
1230—G. & S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
1234—Ritchie et al. vs. Hardy.
1236—Stevenson vs. Campbell et al.
1238—Laidlaw et al. vs. Dawes et al.
1242—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c.
1245—Gillender vs. Nelsen, Jr.
1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.
1248—Lendonn vs. Mead et al.
1252—Sherwood, &c., vs. Ribbaus et al.
1254—Gazzam vs. Evarts.
1256—Hadden vs. Hart et al.
1258—Ogden vs. Van Moers.
1260—McMahon vs. Domley.
1262—Kemble vs. Dana.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1189—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.
2350—French et al. vs. Brink et al.
670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.
1131—Fisher, &c., vs. Courtney et al.
1155—Schuitheis et al. vs. Meinhard.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
2206—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2507—Lowden vs. The Mayor, &c.
1421—Morris, &c., vs. Gillick et al.
53—Risley vs. Phenix Bank.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heart.
1069—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.

Nos.
1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
673—Platt vs. Van Name et al.
1105—Dejonge, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
1803—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1213—Hommedien vs. Danforth.
2331—Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.
2332—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2333—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2334—Colgrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335—Tytler vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
8—Hennequin et al. vs. Clews.
17—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.
18—Goldberg vs. Levinson.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
39—Schwarts vs. Spangenberg.
22—Tracy vs. Hecker et al.
33—Brown vs. Schwoon et al.

Nos.
29—Manner et al. vs. Simpson et al.
2—Palmer vs. H. S. H. Med. Co. et al.
21—Conant vs. Nat. Ice Co.
28—Kilmar vs. Smith et al.
32—Hardman vs. Dusenbury.
36—Bruce vs. Hoben Coal Co. et al.
35—Millner vs. Morrell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
969—First Nat. Bank of M. vs. Friedman.
1217—Funke vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.
993—Schuck vs. Ferguson et al.
1397—Buerley, &c., vs. Smith.
995—Wooley vs. Cody.
1005—Schuyler vs. Mer. Ex. Nat. Bank.
1009—Livingston et al. vs. Livesheimer.
885—Banks vs. Borbe.

Nos.
297—Bradie vs. O'Brien, &c.
731—Cameron vs. Walker et al.
1675—Goetberg vs. Conner, &c.
923—Phillips vs. Ruger et al.
949—Solomon vs. Met. Ins. Co.
627—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
787—Sun P. & P. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1218—Sturn vs. Williams.
416—F. E. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.
48—Chapman vs. Meehan.
928—Whitney vs. White.
869—Smith et al. vs. Klaber.
1326—Bahle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.
1834—Stokes et al. vs. Bechnegel et al.
984—Bell vs. Sedgwick.

Nos.
848—Maclean et al. vs. Blossom.
778—Mason vs. Decker.
990—Mech's & T's Nat. Bank vs. Moore et al.
994—Naylor vs. Horton et al.
754—Smith vs. Macdonald.
996—Jenkins vs. Hess.
998—Sprague et al. vs. Mittnacht, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
254—Barsdarff vs. Kelly, &c.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.
2049—Mech's and Traders' B'k vs. The Mayor.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
960—Strauss vs. German L. S. S. Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
51—Ely vs. Stilwell.
1634—Cox vs. C. P. W. & K. R. R. Co.
696—Latasa et al. vs. G't W. Ins. Co.
2291—Stuart, Jr., &c., vs. Solomon.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.

Nos.
2378—Tilton vs. Sullivan, &c.
1690—Silber vs. Perine.
1157—Chessman, &c., vs. Johnston.
1554—Luyster vs. Shepard.
45—McCauley, &c., vs. Gans.
1597—McAdam vs. Schermer.
2122—Kalehar, &c., vs. B. St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
1774—Wilcox vs. Helms.
1775—Earl vs. N. Y. L. Ins. Co.
1776—Wallast vs. Lowenstein.
1777—Schneider vs. Boller.
1778—Mordecai vs. Wetmore.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1609—Brown vs. The Mayor.
1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor.
1645—Newman vs. The Mayor.
1673—Barnum vs. The Mayor.
1708—Skerry vs. Elevated Railroad Company.
1719—Brant et al. vs. Welch.
1721—Steinberger et al. vs. McGovern.
1726—O'Brien vs. Pfeil.
1236—Beadle vs. Crofuth.
1470—Mabie et al. vs. Harman.

Nos.
1282—Kelly vs. O'Neill.
1478—Chase vs. Marcy et al.
1258—Hillier vs. Roessler.
1479—Sparks vs. Edwards.
1355—Leonard vs. Ward.
2374—Burke, &c., vs. The Mayor.
2072—Rein vs. Hawkins.
1818—Walsh vs. The Mayor.
1756—The People, &c., vs. Dunning.
1757—Quinn vs. The Mayor.
1761—Newman, &c., vs. Solmer.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
14—Pearlstrom vs. Bennett.
15—Cole vs. Sill.

Nos.
8—Buhl vs. Buhl.
9—Sahm vs. Buhl.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1515—Alexander vs. Koch et al.
1491—Schuyler vs. Guilfoyle.
1534—Gross vs. Bonton et al.
1563—Hall vs. Kemp.
1521—Ostrander vs. Oliver.
1566—Gwynne vs. McKissick.
1600—Hatch vs. Churchill.
1608—Reinhardt vs. Bloomfield.
1613—Strappes vs. Strauss.
1660—Fera vs. Fox.

Nos.
2183—Weth vs. Bischoff, &c.
1765—Hopkins vs. Allen.
1766—Schott vs. Guar. M. Ins. Co.
1767—Randall vs. Markham.
1768—Copeland vs. Watson.
1769—Smith vs. Long.
1770—Van Dorn vs. Barnes.
1771—Anthony vs. Inman.
1772—Gould vs. Crump.
1773—Friezer vs. Bandmann.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
6488—Gould Manufacturing Co. vs. Bulkley.
3725—Maher vs. Farley.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
3903—Lester vs. Fowler.
3395—Crosby vs. Cole.
3841—Bramson vs. Burkart et al.
3882—Hall et al. vs. Langan.
3883—Hall et al. vs. Chadwick.

Nos.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.
6054—Eddy vs. Merrill.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Burr.
3920—Worth vs. Driscoll.
3921—Barclay vs. Lancaster et al.
3923—Whitney vs. Maloney.
3924—Rudischhauser vs. Hough et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1592—Salomon vs. Lowenthal.
707—Fleischhauer vs. Mortge.
6757—Conroy vs. McGarry.
3801—Gray vs. Leeds.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwartz et al.
3896—Barnum vs. Emery.
3829—Milhofer vs. Dinkeldein.

Nos.
3846—Marks vs. Braune.
3888—Ebert vs. Schreiber.
6353—McLean et al. vs. Gerding.
2562—Dater vs. Payne.
3914—Lindheim vs. Longsdorf.
3915—McGuiness et al. vs. O'Shea.
3916—Ballantine et al. vs. McSorley.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
6785—Greenhood vs. Rumple et al.
6730—Hatten vs. Wemple.
6378—Goodive et al. vs. R. R. Co.
5845—Booth et al. vs. Smith.
6756—Boucher vs. Hirsch.
6774—Murphy vs. Foster.
6698—Hull vs. Norton.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.
2782—Ehrenreich versus Schappert.
3107—Kolle, Jr., vs. Guebe.
3136—Farina vs. Decker.
3832—Lippman vs. Kreeling.
4215—White vs. Hitchcock.
5180—Oechs vs. Kurtz.
5390—Hills vs. Gedney.
5509—Coffin et al. vs. Fleming et al.
5568—Security Bank vs. Cipperly.
5806—Mulligan vs. Conner.
4868—Hayman et al. vs. Elias et al.
6008—Scribner vs. Marsh, &c.
6085—Whitehall et al. vs. Condit.
6240—Miller vs. Carpenter.

Nos.
6281—Bischoff vs. Mensching.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.
6312—Yutte et al. vs. Bissong et al.
6428—Roche vs. Donohue et al.
6404—Graf vs. Brown.
6405—Behrens vs. Rodemburg et al.
6527—C. V. Nat. Bank vs. Lyon et al.
6589—Dralle vs. Solomon et al.
6630—Farrington vs. Glover et al.
6666—Reichers vs. Weatherhead.
6743—Pickert vs. Miller.
6558—Waslee vs. Schneckenburger.
6764—Sweet vs. Beau.
6794—Zeigler vs. Vierling et al.
6802—Diossey vs. Onderdonk.
6806—Stuart et al. vs. Ninister.
6819—Levy vs. Friedberg, &c.
6860—Morrison vs. Geiderman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Payne, robbery.
Edward Stein, felonious assault and battery.
George Thornton, felonious assault and battery.
John Mayer, rape.
James Sullivan, burglary.
Alfred English, burglary.
George Webster, burglary.
Anthony Fay, Louis Kurtz, grand larceny.
Mary Duffy, grand larceny.
Richard H. Scott, grand larceny.
George Spanner, grand larceny.
Henry Griffith, Charles Heisler, grand larceny.
Michael O'Farrell, Annie O'Farrell, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Michael Finnell, homicide.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,500 Dis. of C.3-65s. 73½
8,500 do. 74
10,000 do. 74⅜
2,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 56
2300 West. Union... 76
3000 do. 75⅞
5000 do. 75¾
1800 do. 75⅞
225 do.......b3. 76
300 do. 75⅞
2000 do. 75¾
400 do. 75⅝
100 Pacific Mail....c. 35⅝
300 do. 35½
1700 Erie Railway..... 18
100 do.......s3. 17⅞
1500 do.......b3. 18
500 do. 18
3700 do. 18⅛
600 do.......b3. 18¼
100 do.......b60. 18¼
200 do.......b30. 18⅜
300 do.......b30. 18⅛
200 do. 18⅛
800 do. 18
100 Mich. Central...... 61⅛
100 do.......b5. 61
200 Ill. Central.......100
20 N. J. Central...s3.108
2900 Lake Shore...... 66¾
100 do. 66⅞
500 do.......s3. 66¾
100 do.......s3. 66⅝
600 do. 66¾
2100 do. 66⅞
1100 do.......s3. 66¾
800 do. 66⅝
100 N.Y.C. & Hudson.116¾
11 do. 116¾
200 do.......c.116½
100 Tol. & Wabash... 6⅛
1200 North-western... 45
100 do. 44⅞
300 do. 44¾
100 do. 44⅞
300 do.......b3. 45
150 do. 45⅛
600 do. 45¼
200 do. 45⅛
400 do. 45

300 North-west'n Pf.. 67¼
100 do.......c. 67¼
10 do. 67
400 do. 67⅛
100 do. 67¼
25 do. 67½
200 Ohio & Miss.... 22¾
100 do.......b3. 22½
100 do.......b60. 22⅝
200 do.......b3. 22½
100 do. 22¾
200 do. 22½
400 do.......b3. 22⅝
300 do. 22½
1100 Rock Island.....110⅞
100 do.......s3.110¾
100 do. 110⅞
500 do. 111
500 do. 111¼
500 do. 111⅜
800 do. 111⅜
200 do. 111⅝
1000 do. 111½
500 do.......b3.111⅝
100 do.......c.111¼
200 do. 111¼
100 do. 111⅛
200 C., C. & I. C..... 5¼
475 do. 5⅜
200 Kan. & Texas.... 10½
100 do. 10¼
200 St. Paul....... 45⅞
900 do. 46
400 do. 46⅛
500 do. 46¼
300 do. 46⅜
200 do. 46¼
200 do.......c. 46
200 do. 46⅛
50 New-Jersey..... 140
1000 St. Paul Pf..... 79¾
600 do. 79⅞
100 do. 80
100 do. 80⅛
300 do. 80
100 do.......c. 80
100 do. 80⅛
100 Kansas Pacific.. 14¼
100 St.L.&K.C.&N.Pf. 29⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.123⅛
24,000 do.......b.c.123¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......12.118¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.118¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....12.120⅛
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........122⅝
20,000 do.......12.122⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, C.b.c.126
25,000 do.......126¼

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.123½
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N........120⅛
10,000 do.......12.120⅛
10,000 do.......120
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81,R.118⅞
5,000 do.......b.c.118⅞
50,000 do.......118¾
10,000 do.......12.118⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81,C.118⅞
2,000 do.......118¾
50,000 do.......b.c.118⅞
110,000 do.......12.118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Va. 6s,C..2d S. 46
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74½
15,000 do. 74¾
10,000 do.......b.c. 74½
20,000 do. 74½
11,000 C.,R.I. & P. 7s.109½
7,000 N. J. C. 1st. C.110⅜
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div....100⅛
10,000 do. 100¼
10,000 do. 100⅛
2,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.... 95
1,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88
5,000 C. & N.W. 1st.103
4,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 91⅛
34,000 do. 91¼
114,000 do.......b.c. 91½
1,000 C. & N. W.S.F.106¼
5,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.109
6,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 83¾
1,000 Mich. S. F.....108¾
7,000 L. S. 1st, C.R.104½
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104
8,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.117⅛
13,000 C. Pac. G. B..107⅞
10,000 Ohio & M. C. S. F....b.c. 98½
176,000 U. Pac. 1st...105⅛
50,000 do. 105¼
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.102⅞
5,000 U. Pac. S. F... 96½
1,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 88¼
6,000 do. 88⅝
16,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 56
5,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 97
1,000 T., P. & W.1st. E. Div.... 90
2,000 T., P. & W. 2d. 45
22,000 T. & W. C. C.. 43
1,000 W.U.T.C.,1900 98¾
5,000 do. 98⅞
10 Amer. Ex. Bank..115½
10 Hanover Bank... 90
28 B'k of Republic.. 87
20 Continental Bank 79
5 Corn Ex. Bank...135
10 Bank of N. Amer. 99
100 MarylandCoal Co. 18
100 Quick. Min. Co... 17½
100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.116½
7 do. 116
600 W. U. Tel.......b.c. 75⅝
2200 do. 75½
1000 do.......c. 75½
1000 do. 75¼
70 do. 75⅛
6600 do. 75⅝
4400 do. 75
1800 do. 75⅛
700 do. 75¼
500 do.......b3. 75⅝
1400 do. 75¼
300 do.......s3. 75⅛
900 do.......s3. 75
2200 do. 74⅞
1450 do. 74¾
1800 do. 74⅞
1800 do.......b3. 75
100 Ohio & M...b.c.s3. 22⅝
400 do. 22½
100 do.......b3. 22½
100 do.......b30. 22½
100 Han. & St. J...b.c. 20¼

200 Pacific M...b.c.b3. 35⅝
600 do. 35¼
200 do.......c. 35¼
100 do.......s3. 35¼
600 do. 35¼
1200 Panama.......b.c.130¼
50 American Ex.... 65½
73 do.......b.c. 65
100 U. S. Express.... 75½
200 do.......b.c. 74¾
100 do. 75
70 do. 75½
130 do. 76
20 do. 75⅝
30 do. 75
100 Erie Railway...b.c. 18
400 do.......s3. 17⅞
100 do.......b3. 18
100 do.......b30. 17⅞
300 do. 17⅞
300 do. 17⅞
600 do.......s10. 17⅞
200 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 66⅝
700 do.......s3. 66½
300 do. 66⅝
1000 do. 66¾
200 do.......s3. 66⅝
5 do. 66⅝
600 do. 66⅝
1400 do. 66½
100 Ill. Central...b.c.100¼
50 do. 100½
100 C., C. & I...b.c. 5⅛
500 C. & N. W.....b.c. 44⅞
500 do. 44¾
300 do. 44⅝
100 do. 44⅝
100 do. 44½
600 do. 44⅜
700 do. 44½
100 do. 44½
100 do. 44⅜
300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 67
500 do. 66⅝
200 do. 66½
300 do. 66¾
300 Chi. & R. I.....b.c.111¼
1100 do. 111
100 do. 111⅛
1000 do.......s3.111
200 do. 110⅞
200 do. 110¾
200 do. 110⅝
800 do.......s3.110⅞
150 do. 110⅞
900 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 46
1500 do. 45⅞
600 do. 45¾
10 C., B. & Q....b.c.121½
300 Clev. & P. G'td... 93⅝
100 do. 93¾
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 80⅛
200 do. 80
200 do. 79⅞
100 do.......c. 79¾
100 do. 79⅝
100 do.......b3. 79⅞
200 Del., L. & W...b.c.117½
250 do. 117¼
300 Miss., K. & T...b.c. 10
50 do. 10¼
400 Kansas Pac....b.c. 14
50 do. 14¼
300 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......120
31,000 U. S. 10-40 R..118
19,000 U. S. 5s R.,'81.118⅛
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88
1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74
5,000 do. 74¼
6,000 Mo.,K.& T.S.F. 55
10,000 do. 55½
100 American Ex... 64¾
150 N. Y. C. & Hud..116⅛
100 do.......s3.116½
300 Western Union... 75
400 do.......b3. 75⅛
300 do. 75⅛
910 do. 75
1400 do. 74⅞
100 do.......b3. 75
500 do. 75
400 do. 74¾
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 29¾
300 St. Paul..... 45⅛
100 do.......s60. 45
200 do.......s60. 44⅞
100 do. 45⅝
100 do.......s3. 45⅜
300 do. 45⅝
200 do. 45¾
100 Kansas & Texas.. 9⅞

1500 Pacific Mail.... 35
200 do. 35⅛
400 do. 34⅞
50 do.......b60. 35
350 do. 34¾
300 do. 34⅝
600 do. 34½
200 do.......b3. 34⅝
300 do. 34¾
100 Panama.......s3.130¼
200 North-western.. 44⅝
100 do. 44
300 do. 44⅛
96 Morris & Essex..104
20 Lake Shore..... 66¾
800 do.......s3. 66¾
200 do.......b3. 66⅝
2600 do.......s3. 66⅝
2300 do. 66½
500 do.......s10. 66⅛
500 do. 66⅝
1000 do.......s60. 66
500 do. 66¾
200 do. 66⅝
100 Rock Island....c.110⅞
100 do. 110⅝
50 Ohio & Miss..... 22⅛
100 do. 22¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.123¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b3.122⅝
10,000 do. 122⅝

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......120
10,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81.118¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 46
5,000 do.......b. c. 45¾
1,000 Dist.of C.3.65s 74½
10,000 do.......b. c. 74¼
2,000 Mil.&St.P.7s,G 96¼
19,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D..100½
5,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D..... 95
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.104
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 91½
1,000 C. P. & A., old.104
10,000 O. & Miss. 2d. 79¼
10,000 do. 79½
33,000 U. Pac. 1st...105½
10,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 88½
1,000 P.,Ft.W&C.2d.108
1,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf. 90
2,000 Tol., P. & W., West. Div.... 80
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 61
7,000 West. U. Tel. C., 1900..... 98⅞
2,000 C. P. G. B.b.c.108⅞
100 Md. Coal Co...b. c. 18¼
800 W. U. Tel....b.c. 74⅞
1600 do. 75
100 do.......c. 75
500 do.......s60. 74¼
1200 do. 74¾
1200 do. 74⅞
700 do. 74⅞
2400 do. 74¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 88½
100 do.......b. c. 88
155 do. 87½
50 do. 87¾
100 Union Pac.....b. c. 69¾
88 do. 70
100 do. 69¾
1100 Pacific Mail.b.c. 34⅝
100 do.......b3. 34⅝
100 do. 34½
1800 do. 34⅜
100 do. 34¼
2500 do. 34¼
1400 do. 34⅛
5300 do. 34
700 do. 33⅞
100 Erie R'way.b.c.s3 17¾
200 do. 17⅞
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 5¼

200 Mich. Cen....b.c. 60¾
100 do. 60⅞
300 Ill. Cen......b. c.100¼
400 C. R. of N. J..b. c.107½
15 do. 107⅛
100 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 66½
1500 do. 66⅝
100 do.......s60. 66
100 do.......s3. 66¾
100 do. 66⅝
3600 do.......c. 66⅞
100 do.......c. 66⅞
200 do. 67
100 do. 66¾
800 do.......s3. 66¾
100 do.......s4. 66½
500 do.......s3. 66⅝
100 do. 66⅝
100 do.......s60. 66
1100 do.......s3. 66⅜
200 do. 66⅜
400 Chi. & R. I...b. c.110⅝
100 do.......s3.110¾
1000 C. & N. W...b. c. 44⅛
300 do. 44⅛
1600 do. 44
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 66⅛
100 do. 66⅛
100 do. 65⅞
100 do. 66
400 C., M. & St.P.b.c. 45¼
100 do. 45⅛
200 do. 45⅛
100 do. 45⅜
500 do. 45⅝
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 79¼
100 do. 79⅛
100 T., W. & W.b.c.b3. 6⅛
100 do.......s3. 79⅜
300 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 22¼
200 do.......s3. 22⅛
100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 19¼
50 do. 19½
100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 30
200 do. 29
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12⅝
200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.....b. c. 29½
100 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b.c. 6
100 do. 5⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.......120
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74
20,000 N. W. C. C. G. 91½
200 At. & Pac. Tel... 19½
25 Amer. Express.. 64½
600 Erie Railway..... 17⅝
600 do. 17½
400 do.......s3. 17⅜
100 do.......b3. 17½
900 Western Union.. 74⅝
1000 do.......s3. 74½
1200 do. 74⅝
100 do.......b3. 74¼
200 do. 74⅜
100 do.......s3. 74¼
1000 do. 74¼
400 do. 74⅛
200 do. 74¼
2300 do. 74
400 do. 74⅛
1400 do. 74
200 Pacific Mail.... 34⅛
600 do. 34
1000 do. 33⅞
400 do.......s3. 33¾
1300 do. 33⅞
900 do. 34
100 do.......b3. 34⅛
100 do. 34
300 Ohio & Miss... 22
200 do. 21⅞
700 do. 21¾
200 do. 21⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 12½
100 do.......s3. 12¼
200 Lake Shore..... 66¼
100 do. 66⅛
700 do.......s60. 66
3100 do.......s3. 66
500 do. 65⅞
100 Lake Shore....c. 66¼
100 do. 66⅜
100 do.......s60. 65⅝
100 do. 66¼
900 do. 66⅛
3500 do.......s3. 66
100 do.......s60. 65¾
100 do.......s60. 65½
2100 do.......s3. 65⅞
1500 do.......s3. 66
500 do. 65⅞
2000 do. 65¾
1300 do.......b3. 65¾
1200 do. 65⅝
50 Illinois Central..100

100 Rock Island.....110⅝
200 do. 110½
100 do. 110⅜
200 do.......s5.110⅜
100 do. 110¼
200 do. 110
100 do. 109¾
200 do. 110
188 Chi., Bur. & Q... 121
100 C., C. & I. C.... 5⅛
200 do. 5
200 North-western.... 43⅝
100 do. 43¾
200 do. 43⅞
1100 do. 44
600 do. 43⅞
100 do. 43¾
500 do. 43⅝
900 do.......s3. 43½
100 do. 43⅝
200 do. 43⅝
500 do. 43⅝
100 do. 43⅝
100 North-west. Pf... 65½
100 do. 65⅝
100 do. 65¼
100 do. 65⅛
100 do. 65⅜
100 do. 65¼
100 do.......b3. 65
200 do. 65
100 do. 64¾
100 do. 64⅞
400 St. Paul Pf.... 79
100 do. 78⅞
100 do. 78⅝
700 St. Paul...... 45⅜
700 do. 45
100 St. Paul.......s3. 44⅞
50 do. 45
100 do. 44⅞
700 do. 44¾
100 do.......s3. 44⅝
500 do. 44⅝
600 do. 44½
100 do. 44⅝
100 do.......b3. 44⅝
200 do. 44¾
100 N. Y., N. H. & H..150½
60 do. 150¾
60 N. Y. C. & Hud...115½
100 Mich. Central... 60½
100 do. 60¼

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day was larger than for some time past, the transactions aggregating over two hundred thousand shares, of which 64,000 were in Western Union and 52,000 in Lake Shore. In the dealings before the first call the market was firm, and in some instances higher than at the close yesterday, especially for Rock Island, which rose to 111⅝, an advance of 1¼ ₩ cent., but subsequently the market became weak, and so continued during the remainder of the day, the closing quotations being about the lowest made. Rock Island fell off to 109¾, and finally sold at 110. Western Union declined from 76 to 74, and Pacific Mail from 35½ to 33¾. Lake Shore, after advancing to 67, declined to 65⅝, and closed at that price. The "Granger" stocks advanced ⅛ to ½ ₩ cent. at the opening, but afterward St. Paul common receded from 46¼ to 44½, preferred from 80⅛ to 78⅝, North-western common from 45¼ to 43½, and the preferred from 67¼ to 64¾. Erie rose to 18¼, but in the late dealings sold at 17⅜@17½. Michigan Central touched 60¼; New-York Central, 116¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 21⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 18⅞; Preferred, 29, and New-Jersey Central, 107½. The express stocks were less active, and generally lower than on yesterday.

The money market was extremely easy at 3 @4 ₩ cent. for call loans, and at 4½ to 6 ₩ cent. for prime mercantile paper. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for securities at London, especially for United States Bonds, which closed at 106⅛ for 1865s, (old,) 109⅝ for 1867s, 106¼ for 10-40s, and 106½ for new 5s. Consols rose to 94 3-16 for money and to 94 5-16 for the account, but closed at a slight reaction. Erie advanced to 16⅛@16¼ for the common and to 32½@33 for the preferred. Three months' discounts in the open market are quoted at 3⅝@3¾ per cent. The Bank of England gained £5,000 sterling on balance to-day. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet at $4 85½@$4 86 for prime bankers' long and $4 89¼@$4 89¾ for demand. Gold was strong and higher, the advance being due to the engagement of $1,800,000 gold coin for to-morrow's steamer. The closing sales were at 113⅝, after an early advance from 113½ to 113¾. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 per cent. interest for carrying to flat. The steam-ship Calabria to-day took out $32,000 silver bars. Of the $1,800,000 specie engaged for shipment to-morrow, $1,300,000 is for the account of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., while $250,000 is considered doubtful. At San Francisco to-day $2,000 coin and $11,700 bullion were shipped for the East.

Government bonds were strong and higher, and some large transactions took place. The greatest improvement was in new 5s, which sold as high as 118⅞, both for coupon and registered. There was a large business in railroad mortgages, the features of the market having been the Pacific issues and Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds. State bonds were dull, with the exception of District Columbia 3.65s, which made a further advance, rising to 74¾ and closing at 74. Tennessees were firmer and old advanced to 46.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

Gold receipts	$405,282 64
Gold payments	1,799,519 04
Gold balance	48,410,030 45
Currency receipts	409,723 65
Currency payments	564,059 72
Currency balance	37,566,756 12
Customs	396,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	706,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 16.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅜	122½
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 86	$4 85½@$4 86
New-York Central	117	116¼
Rock Island	110⅜	110
Pacific Mail	35½	33⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46	44¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	79½	78⅝
Lake Shore	66½	65⅝
Chicago and North-western	45	43⅝
Chicago and North-western Pref.	67⅛	65⅛
Western Union	76⅞	74
Union Pacific	70	69
Toledo and Wabash	6	5⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	117¼	117¼
New-Jersey Central	108	107¼
Panama	130¼	130¼
Erie	17¾	17⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	21⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	5
Harlem	144	144
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20¼	18⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	30¾	29
Michigan Central	60¾	60¼
Illinois Central	100	100¼
Missouri Pacific	12¼	12¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116¾	116¼	740
Erie	18¼	17⅜	13,400
Lake Shore	67	65⅝	51,800
Wabash	6⅛	5⅞	200
North-western	45¼	43½	16,450
North-western Preferred	67¼	64¾	4,900
Rock Island	111⅝	109¾	12,550
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	121	121	188
Milwaukee & St. Paul	46¼	44½	12,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	80⅛	78⅝	5,400
Pittsburg	93¾	93½	400
Del., Lack. & Western	117½	117¼	450
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107½	400
Michigan Central	61⅛	60¼	700
Illinois Central	100¼	100	700
Union Pacific	69¾	69	250
C., C. & Indiana Central	5⅜	5	1,175
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20¼	18⅞	250
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	30	29	250
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝	21⅝	300
Missouri Pacific	12½	12¼	600
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	6	5⅞	200
Panama	130¾	130¼	200
Western Union	76	74	64,100
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	19½	19½	200
Pacific Mail	35½	33¾	17,000
St. L., K. C. & W. Pref.	29¾	29¾	400
Maryland Coal	18¼	18	200
Kansas & Texas	10½	9¾	750
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	89	87½	405
American Express	64¾	64½	253
United States Express	76	74½	750
Kansas Pacific	14¼	14	550
Total sales			212,467

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	125¾	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123⅛	123⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123½	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123¾	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¾	124
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅞	118⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	120⅞	121⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118¾	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $90,000 for interest and $1,075,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$37,501,000
Gold balances	1,967,239
Currency balances	2,271,736

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$67,103,633
Currency balances	4,124,433
Gold exchanges	3,730,011
Gold balances	876,172

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 30½
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 30½
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 30
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 30
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 45
Ark.7s,L.R.& Ft.S.is. 18
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.... 18
Connecticut 6s.......106
Georgia 6s........ 93

N. Y. B'y L'n.....104⅝
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.104⅝
N. Y. 6s, Gold Loan.119
N. C. 6s, old, J. & Ju. 17
N. C. 6s, A. & O..... 17
N.C.6s, N.C.R.,J.&J. 55
N.C.6s, N.C.R. A.&O. 55
N. C. 6s, N. B., J.&J. 10
N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 1. 3½

Ga. 7s, new bonds...104
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....101
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..102¾
Indiana 5s.........102
Illinois con. 6s, 1877.102
Illinois con. 6s, 1879.102
Illinois War Loan...102
Kentucky 6s........102
Louisiana 6s....... 43
Lousiana new bds... 43
La. 6s, new F. Debt. 43
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 43
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 43
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 33
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 43
La. 8s, of 1910...... 12½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100½
Fund. bds., due '94-5.102½
L.bds.due'81to'91inc.102
Han. & St.J., due '86.101
Han. & St.J., due '87.101

N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl.3. 2⅞
Ohio 6s, '81.......105
Ohio 6s, '86.......111½
R. I. 6s...........105
S. C. 6s, J. & Ju... 32
S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 32½
S. C. 6s, F. A. '66.... 32½
S.C.6s,L.C.'89,J.&J.. 32½
S.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&O. 32½
S. C. 7s, '88....... 33
S. C. N. F. Bds..... 4½
Tenn. 6s, old....... 45½
Tenn. 6s, N. B...... 44¼
Tenn. 6s, N. S...... 44⅜
Texas 10s, '76......104
Va. 6s, old........ 38
Va. 6s, N. B. '66.... 38
Va. 6s, N. B. '67.... 38
Va. 6s, Con. B...... 75
Va. 6s, Con. 2d S.... 46
D. of C. 3.65s, 1924.... 74½

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..115
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..108
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds..101
Bost., H. & Erie 1st.. 18½
Bost., H. & R. Guar. 18½
B.,C.R.&M. 1st 7s, G. 49
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 31⅞
Ches.& Ohio Ex Cou. 28¼
Chic. & Alton 1st....115
Chic. & Alt. Income.106
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.103
C., B. & Q. Consol 7s.108½
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s..109¼
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95 98½
C.R.of N.J. 1st, new.113½
C.R. of N.J. 1st Con.110¼
C. R. of N. J. Conv..103¾
L.&W.B.Con. Guar. 98¼
Am.Dock&Imp.bds.103
M.&St.P.1st 8s, P. D.115
M.&St.P.1st, LaC. D.100⅛
M.&St.P. 1st, I. & D. 88
M.&St.P.1st, H. & D. 88
M.&St.P.1st, C.&M. 95
M.&St.P.Con.Sk'gF. 87
M. & St. P. 2d....... 85
Chic.&N. W. S. F'd.106¼
Chic.&N.W.Int. bds.104
Chi.&N.W.Con.bds..102¼
C.&N. W. Ext'n bds. 95
Chic. & N. W. 1st...103
C.&N.W.Cou.G.bds.. 91¼
C.&N.W.Reg.G.bds.. 90¾
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s..... 95¼
Gal. & Chicago Ex..105
Peninsula 1st, Conv.102¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st...101
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.. 95
C.,C.C.&I.1st7s,S.F.109
C.,C.C.&I.Con. bds.. 98⅛
Morris & Essex 1st.116
Mor. & Es. bds, 1900.101½
Mor. & Es. Const'n.102
Mor. & E. 7s of 1871.108
M. & E. 1st Con.G'd.107⅞
Erie 1st Extended..107
Erie 1st, indorsed....101
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......103
Erie 3d 7s, 1883......104
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.....101¼
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.....103
Long Dock Bonds.....105½
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 83½
Dub. & S. City 1st...104
Dub. & S. C., 2d D..104
Ced. Falls & M. 1st.. 85
L. Bloom. & W. 1st. 34
M. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.....102½
M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ ct.108½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.104

C., P. & Ash. old bds.103
C., P. & A. n. bds...104½
Det. M. & T. bds......100¼
Buf. & Erie new bds.105
Buf. & State L. 7s...102½
Lake Shore Div, bds.103½
Lake Shore C.C.1st..104
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.104½
LakeShore C. C. 2d.. 98
Lake Shore C. R. 2d.. 97
Mar. & Cin. 1st......107
Mich.Cen.C.7s,1902..103⅞
M.C.1st,8s,1882,S.F..114
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100½
N.Y.C.& Hud. 1st,C.121½
N.Y.Cen.& H. 1st,R.116⅛
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.'85.112¼
Harlem 1st, 7s, C....117½
Harlem 1st, 7s, R....116¼
North Missouri 1st.. 90⅝
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 98¼
Ohio & Miss. Consol. 98½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds..108⅞
Cen. Pac. San J. B.. 96
Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st. 94
Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 98
Western Pacific bds.100⅝
Union Pac. 1st bds...105½
U. P. L'd Grants 7s.102⅝
U. P. Sinking Fund. 96⅛
So. P. R. bds. of Mo. 68
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 88
Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 71
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.114½
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.107½
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d.103
Clev. & P. 4th S. F..102½
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 55
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 18
St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 97
St. Louis & I. M. 2d. 68
A. & Ter. Haute 1st.105
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 88¾
Tol., P. & W., E. D. 85
Tol., P. & W., W. D. 78
Tol., P. & W. 2d..... 44
T., P. & W., Con. 7s. 37
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 86
T. & W. 1st,St.L.Div. 62
Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 60½
T. & W. Cons. Conv. 42¾
Great West 1st, '88.. 86¼
Great West. 2d, '93.. 60
Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90. 53
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 82¾
West. U. bds.,1900, C. 98¾
W. U. bds., 1900, R.. 98¾

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange	115	Market	113
Central National	99½	Mechanics'	140
Chatham	136	Merchants'	119
City	300	Metropolitan	136
Commerce	117¾	Nassau	103
Continental	79	New-York	129
Corn Exchange	130	Ninth National	80
First National	200	North America	99
Fulton	150	Oriental	170
Gallatin National	129	Park	126
German American	79	Phenix	94½
Grocers'	94	St. Nicholas	100
Import. & Traders'	190¼	Union	143

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	109	109⅛
United Companies of New-Jersey	140	140¼
Pennsylvania Railroad of N. J.	56⅛	56¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅛	52¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¾	64
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	46
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅜	21½
Northern Central Railroad	38¼	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105¼	105⅜

The firm of Heidelbach, Frank & Co. has been dissolved, and the Messrs. Heidelbach, in connection with Mr. Isaac Ickleheimer, will continue business at No. 52 Exchange place. Mr. E. L. Frank, who has been one of the most active members of the old firm, and who enjoys an excellent reputation for business integrity and ability, will conduct a banking and brokerage business on his own account at No. 51 Exchange place.

Holders of the bonds of the City of Mobile desirous of funding the same are requested to send them to the Commissioners for funding the debt, at Mobile, or to leave them with W. H. Hays, No. 6 Broad street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	10	Crude Turp., bbls	32
Bees-wax, pks	7	Tar, bbls	45
Cotton, bales	4,459	Resin, bbls	101
C. S. Cake, bags	200	Oil-cake, pks	255
Copper, bbls	140	Pork, pks	508
Dried Fruit, pks	16	Beef, pks	885
Eggs, bbls	2,446	Cut-meats, pks	3,256
Flour, bbls	3,351	Grease, pks	50
Flour, bags	500	Lard, pks	1,297
Wheat, bushels	12,700	Lard, kegs	80
Corn, bushels	47,728	Stearine, pks	166
Oats, bushels	10,450	Butter, pks	2,672
Barley, bushels	8,000	Cheese, pks	2,490
Grass-seed, bags	1,425	Tallow, pks	2
Beans, bbls	419	Dressed Hogs, No	110
Peas, bushels	1,400	Pea-nuts, bags	175
Corn-meal, bags	396	Pecans, pks	143
B. E. Peas, bags	18	Rice, pks	192
B. W. Flour, pks	2	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	8
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	1,300
Oat-meal, bags	200	Skins, bales	300
Hemp, bales	20	Tea, half-chests	4,286
Hops, bales	137	Tobacco, hhds	597
Hides, No	2,887	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	983
Hides, bales	1,540	Whisky, bbls	515
Leather, sides	7,124	Wool, bales	104
Lead, pigs	589	Silk, bales	336
Oil, bbls	50		

CANDLES—Have been inactive at old prices; Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 20c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been in generally limited demand on the basis of former figures, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $6@$6 50; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 50; Cumberland, Soft, $6, and Anthracite at $5@$6 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rio in rather more demand at yesterday's figures; sales, 2,700 bags by the Blanchard, and 1,004 bags by the Merrimack, on private terms....Yesterday's report—crowded out with several other items this morning—included sales here of 6,000 bags by the Havelock, and at Baltimore, 5,300 bags by the Claudine, and 800 bags by the Gray Eagle, on private terms....Other kinds dull and irregular.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A restricted trade has been reported in this line at somewhat easier prices.

CORDAGE—Very light dealings have been reported in most descriptions, at, as a rule, previous figures, though New-Zealand quoted 1c. higher.

COTTON—Has been very quiet since our last, for early delivery, and quoted ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower....Ordinary quoted at 9⅜c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 814 bales, (of which 182 bales were on last evening,) including 369 bales to shippers, 292 bales to spinners, and 150 bales to speculators....More activity has been noted for forward delivery, but at easier rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,500 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on last evening, and 16,900 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 29-32c.; March, 13c.@13 1-32c.; April, 13 9-32c. May, 13 17-32c.; June, 13¾c.; July, 13 15-16c.; August, 14c.@14 1-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₩ lb. on all options except February and July, which are unchanged.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Low Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Strict Low Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	11¼
Strict Good Ordinary	10¾	Middling	12

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted higher, closing firm within the range of $2 60@$2 65 for No. 1, short and full count, on recent very liberal purchases.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at steady rates. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $20@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ₩ bbl. Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 10 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in generally limited demand at about previous quotations, though, in most instances, more liberal offerings have been reported at the ruling figures, closing weak....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 25; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly at $5 85@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35 for small lots and lines and trade and family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 3,950 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations, of which were 2,000 bbls. very good Extra State at $5 25, delivered....Southern Flour dull at former figures. Sales, 870 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales of 325 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal in less request at yesterday's rates. Sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—An unusually dull market has been reported for Wheat. Export demand very limited. Little call from millers. Prices of Spring depressed and irregular. Winter nominally unchanged. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 15,000 bushels at $1 10 for No. 3 Spring, called Milwaukee, (with $1 23½ bid and $1 24 asked, for straight No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and $1 26 bid for very choice old No. 2 do.;) $1 03@$1 07 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 03 for "no grade" Red Winter, and about $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania....Corn has been quite moderately dealt in, partly for export, at a shade easier prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 63¼c.@63⅝c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, (the latter an extreme;) 62c.@62¼c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 60c.@63¼c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 62c.@63½c., afloat; 58c.@58¼c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 63¼c.@64c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 63½c. for new Yellow Southern; 61c.@63½c. for new Yellow Jersey, from dock, and 69c. for old Mixed Western, in store, (with this rate bid at the close.)....And for forward delivery, business has been moderately active at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, at 63½c.; 20,000 bushels, same delivery, (privilege reserved to seller to deliver 40,000 bushels,) at 63c.; 10,000 bushels, March option, at 63¾c.; and, rumored, 5,000 bushels, seller February, at 64c., but this without confirmation....Rye, Buckwheat, and Malt, as last quoted....Barley dull and irregular; 500 bushels very choice two-rowed State sold at 90c., and 10,000 bushels Canada, reported on private terms....Canada Peas dull and heavy; offered to arrive, at $1 ₩ bushel, in bond....Oats have been in pretty fair request for local trade account, and good to choice quoted firm. Sales reported of 28,500 bushels at 50c. for strictly prime Mixed Milwaukee delivered; 46c.@49c. for poor to very good Mixed Western, odd lots; 41c. for very inferior do. (6 car loads;) 47c.@49c. for about fair ordinary to good Mixed State; 49c.@52c. for White State, odd lots, and 55c. for very fancy do., a small lot....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unaltered....Clover-seed steady, with sales reported of 250 bags prime State at 13¾c., and 450 bags strictly prime Canada at 13¼c. ₩ lb....Of Calcutta Linseed 1,000 bags sold at $1 87½, gold, 4 months' credit.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, with Gunny Bags quoted nominal at 13c.@13¼c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Borneo do. at 12½c.@12¾c. Domestic Cloth quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. for standard.

HEMP—Dull at old figures; 950 bales Jute Butts sold at 3½c.@3⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Have been very quiet to-day; prices essentially unchanged. Sales, 490 dry-salted Matamoras; 900 wet-salted New-Orleans, and 400 wet-salted Western, on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 91,900 Hides, and 761 bales do., against 118,900 Hides, and 485 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—A light demand prevails for foreign, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted nominal at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba at 80c., gold, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—Have been held with firmness, on a moderately active inquiry, mostly for the better qualities. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@17c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been in good demand and strong in price, closing at $1 75 ₩ thousand; sales, 800,000....Lumber has been generally in quite moderate request on the basis of previous quotations, including Eastern Spruce at $12 50@$14 50 for random cargoes....Market otherwise comparatively tame; quotations essentially unaltered....Rockland Lime, $1 10@$1 50 ₩ bbl.

LEATHER—A moderately active business has been reported in the leading kinds on the basis of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans rather quiet to-day, with 330 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@62c. for fair to fancy. Foreign without further important movement....Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—included a sale of a cargo of new crop Cardenas, to refiners, at 32c. for 50 test.

NAILS—Have been selling very moderately on the basis of $2 85@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Yesterday's dealings—our report of which was crowded out, this morning—indicated a more active and firmer market for both Resin and Spirits Turpentine....To-day trade was very dull....Resin held firmly, but inactive, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60; good do., $1 65 ₩ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch very quiet at former figures....Spirits Turpentine quoted firm at 36c. for merchantable ₩ gallon; sales 75 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in very moderate demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $43, currency; City quoted nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull to-day at 7⅞c., in bulk, and 10¾c.@10⅞c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined, for early delivery, very quiet, and quoted at the close at 13¾c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; at Baltimore, for early delivery, 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered sparingly, and has been quoted firm, but very quiet, as a rule, notably so for forward delivery....Sales have been reported of 360 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 50@$22 60 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21; Extra Prime, new, $17 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Prime Mess at $21....And for forward delivery no dealings have been reported. Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close $22 45@$22 75; March, $22 50@$22 80; April, $22 65@$22 75; May, $22 65@$23; June, $22 75@$23 10 ₩ bbl. ....A better demand has been noted for Dressed Hogs, which have been quoted higher, with City quoted at 10½c.@11c. for heavy to light ₩ lb. Western Hogs at 10¼c.@10¾c....Cut-meats less active but very firm. Sales reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.; 30 bxs. Bellies at 12⅞c.; 178 tierces Western Pickled Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our previous range....Bacon, held with increased confidence, with a fair demand noted; sales, 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¼c.; 20 bxs. Short Clear at 12¾c.; and 150 bxs. Long Clear, part at 12c.@12½c. for Western, the latter an extreme. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at $11 70....A brisk demand has been noted for Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, for shipment and refining, at a further advance. The export demand has been mainly for the Continent, in good part for Hamburg....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 2,118 tcs. prime at $12 25, closing firmly at this rate; also 170 tcs. off grade at 13 87½@$13 12½. And of Western Kettle, 90 tcs. at 13⅞c....Business in Western Steam, for forward delivery, has been less active at higher prices, closing strong for February and March, but rather irregular for later options....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 25; March, $13 30 bid; April, $13 45; May, $13 55 asked; June, $13 65@$13 70....Sales have been reported of Western steam to the amount of 250 tcs., February, at $13 25; 2,750 tcs. March, at $13 27½@$13 30; 2,500 tcs., April, at $13 35@$13 42½; 2,500 tcs., May, at $13 50@$13 55. ....A more urgent inquiry has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted higher, with sales reported of 200 tcs. at 13¼c.; also, 300 tcs. No. 1 at 12¾c....Refined Lard has been fairly active and quoted firmer; quoted for the Continent at 13⅝c. and for the West Indies at 12¾c.@12⅞c. Sales have been reported of 800 tcs. for the Continent, part at 13⅝c., and 200 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms. ....Beef firm, with sales of 125 bbls. Extra Mess at firmer figures; 200 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms, and 150 tcs. Philadelphia do., also on private terms, quoted at $30....Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. choice Western sold at $26, and 25 bbls. Southern at $23, ₩ bbl....Butter and Cheese without change of moment....Eggs in better request, and quoted steadier within the range of 16c.@20c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 16½c.@18c. ₩ doz....Tallow moderately active, with sales of 138,000 lb. fair to strictly prime at 9c.@9 5-16c., of which were 50,000 lb. City at 9 5-16c. ₩ lb....Stearine held more firmly, but quiet, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13½c. bid., and City at 13⅛c. bid....No transactions reported.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, with fair to choice Carolina quoted at $6 25@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 50@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in rather more demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Neglected; quoted nominally at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SKINS—Have been quoted about steady, on a restricted movement.

SOAP—Has been selling rather more freely, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The dealings have been comparatively limited, and prices have been quoted weak, with Mace at $1 05@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 40c.@42c.; East India Pepper, 13¾c.@14c.; White Pepper, 23c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8½c.@10¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

STARCH—Has been in moderate request, with Potato quoted at 4½c.@4⅞c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@5c. ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively quiet, with Sicily, however, quoted firm at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₩ ton.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate request to-day within yesterday's range of 7⅛c.@7⅞c. for fair to good refining. Sales 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c., 800 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c., and 5,900 bags Pernambuco at 7⅜c. ₩ lb....Yesterday's report—crowded out, with several other items, this morning—embraced sales of 1,583 hhds. and 932 bags, of which were 870 hhds. refining Cuba Muscovado, (old crop,) at 7½c.@7¾c., 713 hhds. Martinique, &c., at 7¼c.@7 5-16c., and 932 bags Centrifugal on private terms....Refined in less demand at previous prices.

TEAS—Steady, but inactive; sales, 800 half-chests Oolong, and 500 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been held firmly at $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, but has been quiet.

WHISKY—Steady, but dull at $1 12; sales 50 bbls. ....Of Alcohol, offerings were reported at $1 11 ₩ proof gallon, free, without transactions. A sale of 500 bbls., in bond, for export, was made at 38½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A generally firm but quiet market has been noted to-day in the way of berth Freights. Grain room wanted, but bids not satisfactory as a rule, and little progress made in negotiations. And in the way of charters, business has been light in the local market; rates quoted firm. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum most sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 120 tons Oil-cake at 20s. and, by steam, 1,200 pks. Provisions reported (in part) at 32s. 6d.@35s.; a small lot of Bark at 45s.; small lots of Tallow at 32s. 6d., and Leather at 70s. ₩ ton, (with Grain room quoted at 8d. bid. ₩ 60 lb.) and by steam from the West, (of through freight,) 1,700 pks. Provisions at 72½c. via Portland, and 77½c.@80c. via New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia; also two British barks, 667 and 443 tons, with Deals and Birch from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 80s. and 40s.@42s., respectively....For London, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₩ 60 lb.; 250 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ₩ ton; and a Swedish steam-ship, with Grain, (equal to 1,500 tons deadweight,) from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₩ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. ....For Bristol, by steam, 250 racks Lard at 60s. ₩ ton....For Cork or Belfast, direct, two barks, each with about 5,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. ₩ quarter....For Havre, a British brk., 684 tons, (to arrive soon,) hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,500 tcs. Lard at 1.75 reich-marks....For a direct port in the German Baltic, a German bark, 406 tons, hence, with Provisions, reported on private terms....For Cette, a French bark, 274 tons, hence, with heavy Pipe Staves and culls, reported on private terms....For Alicante, the British brig mentioned in our last (as for the Mediterranean,) takes about 600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl., and 5,500 cases do. at 26c. ₩ case....For Greytown and back, an American schooner, 217 tons, with general cargo, reported at $2,600....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 412 tons, hence, with empty Casks, at 75c., and a British brig, 219 tons, with Shooks and Boards, from St. John, reported at 20c. and $6. (the latter vessel with option of Matanzas.)....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 221 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $850....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Oak Timber, from Cambridge, Va., reported at $4....For Newcastle, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $8 50. ....For Boston, three schooners, hence, with Coal, reported at the reduced rate of $1 30 ₩ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at about $5 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

There was no change in the condition of trade on this forenoon since Monday last. The quality of the herds ranged from poor to good, being in general rather coarse. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 8½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights 5 to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights 4¾ to 9 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows in moderate demand at $50@$75 ₩ head, Calves included. Veals and Calves generally held on sale. Sheep slow at 5c.@7c. ₩ lb. There were no Lambs on sale. Live Hogs sold at 8⅝c. ₩ lb. City Dressed still slow of sale owing to over high rates; extreme range of prices, 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 230 lb upward, 10¼c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 230 lb. downward, 10⅜c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 200 lb. downward, 10½c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 180 lb. downward, 10⅝c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 160 lb. downward, 10⅞c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 101 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant, to 8 cwt.; 75 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 12 Illinois Steers, quality fair but coarse, at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb.; 99 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 30 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Ulery & Carr sold for selves 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Weizels were disposed of as follows: D. Weizel sold 120 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 18 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., with $1 off ₩ head; 65 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head; 44 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., with $1 on ₩ head; 28 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10⅝c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt. M. Louterback sold 34 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾ cwt., strong, to 6 cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 137 Ohio Sheep, weight 83 lb. ₩ head, at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₩ head, at 6c. ₩ lb.; 177 Ohio Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₩ head, at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 114 Canada Sheep, weight 134 lb. ₩ head, at 6⅞c. ₩ lb.; 170 Michigan Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 82 lb. ₩ head, at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 193 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ₩ head, at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Reid sold 64 Ohio Hogs, weight 208 lb. ₩ head, at 8⅝c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for L. Shomberg 17 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for B. Maines 10 Missouri Oxen at 9½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for P. Duffy 28 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for S. Taylor 17 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 16 Texan Oxen at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 53 common Missouri Steers, at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 14 Texas Oxen, at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 19 poor Missouri Steers, at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for S. Bay, 12 Ohio Oxen, at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Louterbach sold for Klopfer & Co. 17 Texan Oxen, at 9c. ₩ lb., with $8 off the lot, weight 6½ cwt., strong; 18 common Missouri Steers, at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 common Missouri Steers, at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., with $1 on ₩ head; 33 fair Missouri Steers, at 11c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 7 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 28 Illinois Oxen, at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 78 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsh, Myer & Co. 35 common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 34 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt.; 17 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 17 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., with $10 off the lot, weight 7½ cwt.; 33 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; 14 good Missouri Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for L. Klopfer 30 Texan Oxen at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 17 Missouri Oxen at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., with $5 off the lot, weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 coarse Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 84 Missouri Steers from common to fair from 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 28 coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8 to 9 cwt.; for Klopfer & Co. 16 Missouri Oxen at 9½c. ₩ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 15 Missouri Oxen at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 15 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,280 lb., at 6⅞c.; 415 Michigan Sheep, weight 35,880 lb., at 6⅞c. ₩ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 172 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,570 lb., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 206 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,880 lb., at $5 43¾ ₩ cwt.; 389 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,670 lb., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Streets Yards: 1,385 head of horned Cattle, 1,036 Sheep, 133 Veals and Calves, 5 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards: 2 Cows.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 5,010 Hogs, 441 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,031 head of horned Cattle, 1,658 Sheep, 2,274 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 14, 1876: 9 Beeves, 1,527 Sheep, 131 Calves and Veals, 6,666 Hogs, 44 Horses.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 327 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,848 head, or 344 cars, of which 208 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 364 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 20 cars less—and 323 cars for the same week last year. The market was more active and firmer, with an advance on last week's quotations of full ¼c. on medium and best grades; common stock a shade stronger; the majority of the fresh arrivals to-day were through consignments; the unsold stock from yesterday's market found a ready sale; about all the stock is disposed of; 50 cars were sold; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,102, 1,250, to 1,396 lb., at $5 00@$5 12½@$5 80; Ohio Steers, averaging 969, 1,091 to 1,179 lb., at $4 30@$4 85@$5 50; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,375 lb., at $5 20@$5 45; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,080, 1,120 to 1,232 lb., at $4 75@$4 87½@$5 12½; Oxen, averaging 1,272 lb., at $4 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,000 head, against 19,800 head for the same time last week, and 10,800 head for the same week last year; the market opened fairly active, with but little stock to operate with, the fresh receipts being through consignments; the feeling was a little better; the prices were steady at yesterday's quotations; 2,300 head were disposed of; 1,000 head for the Brighton market, the balance going East; sales of Texas Sheep, averaging 95 lb., at $4 50@$4 55; Michigan Sheep, averaging, 100 lb., at $6 62½; 88 lb. at $5 50; Iowa Sheep, averaging 95 lb., at $5 25; Ohio Sheep, averaging 98 lb., at $6; about all sold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,300 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week, and 9,500 head for the same week last year; only 7 cars were on sale to-day, about all light grades, but fair quality; no loads of good heavy Hogs offering; all offerings were disposed of; we quote at $8 20@$8 60 for light grades to best offerings in mixed lots; the yards are bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated, 5,500 head; yesterday's receipts, 4,800 head; market fairly active and prices 12½c.@25c. higher; sales of Butchers' at $2 40@$4; good fat Cattle, $4 25@$4 75; choice, $4 84½@$5 75; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market active and prices 5c.@10c. higher; sales of packing at $7 75@$8 12½, chiefly at $7 90; Bacon grades, $7 90@$8; shippers, $8@$8 30; Philadelphias, $8 75; shipments, 1,840 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market active and 15c.@25c. higher; sales of common to choice at $4@$6 12½.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Cattle—The market during the present week has been quiet and steady; very best, 5⅞c.@6⅛c.; first quality, 4⅞c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4⅞c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3c.@3¾c.; the sales were mostly at 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,258 head; sales, 1,080 head. Hogs have been more active and a shade firmer; prices ranged from 10c.@10½c.; a few extra sold at 11c.; receipts, 4,491 head. Sheep have been dull and weak; prices ranged from 4½c.@7c.; receipts, 1,508 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet but steady; Superfine, $3@$3 50; Western Shipping Extras, $4@$4 50; good to fancy Family, $4 75@$5 50; Minnesota, $4 50@$8 25; medium to choice Winter Extras, $4 75@$7 50. Wheat opened irregular, but in the main lower, and closed firm; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 02, spot, 99⅞c. March; $1 00¼ April; $1 04¼, May. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 31⅛c., spot. Barley unsettled and lower at 63c., spot; 61¾c. March. Rye steady and unchanged. Dressed Hogs strong and higher; sales at $9 12½@$9 37½. Pork irregular, but in the main higher at $21 05@$21 10, spot; $21 10 March; $21 35@$21 37½ April; $21 62½@$21 65 May. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower at $12 62½@$12 65, spot; $12 67½, March; $12 82½@$12 85, April; $13, May. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 06. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat lower at 99⅛c., March; 99⅞c., April; Corn ⅛c. lower. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer; $21 37½ bid, April. Lard, 5c. higher.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 20@$1 30. Corn inactive at 40c.@44c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork—Demand chiefly speculative and prices higher; market active; sales at $21 87½ cash; $22 25, buyer April; all offerings taken. Lard steady and firm; steam, $12 65@$12 70; kettle, $13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Good demand for future delivery; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c., cash; 11⅛c., March; 11¼c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; also sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at interior points at 8¼c.@11⅛c., spot, and Clear Rib Sides at Omaha at 12c., seller June. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 05. Butter—Demand good at full prices for best; lower grades neglected. Hogs—Demand active and prices have advanced; sales of light shipping at $7 80@$8; fair to good packing at $7 75@$8 10; choice heavy at $8 20@$8 25. Receipts, 1,975 head. Shipments, 1,329 head.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Flour dull and weak for all grades except medium Fall Extras at $4 75@$5 25. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52, cash; $1 56, April; No. 3 do., $1 37. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅛c.@38¼c., cash; 39½c., March; 40⅜c., April. Oats inactive; No. 2, 34¼c.@35c., cash; 35c., March. Barley unsettled, dull, and lower to sell. Rye unchanged. Pork firmer at $21 75@$22, the latter for small lots. Lard firmer at $12 25@$12 40. Bulk Meats firmer and held higher; Shoulders, 8c.@8⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11⅛c. and 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12⅜c. and 12⅝c.@12¾c. Whisky—No transactions; nominally $1 06. Live Hogs active; the demand exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $7 50@$7 80; Packing, $7 75@$8 05; Philadelphias, $8 15@$8 30. Cattle in better demand; prices steady and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,740 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 16.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Titiens, Signor Brignoli.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. B. Listemann, Mr. A. Hartdegen, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mme. Schiller.

EAGLE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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A significant indication of the "progress" of hard-money views among the Democrats in the House of Representatives, is to be found in the fact that it was not considered safe to admit a Representative from this State on the committee appointed to draw up the caucus finance bill. The committee appears to have been appointed with the view of securing a favorable report on the Payne bill, and it was feared that no New-York Representative could be induced to indorse that as a hard-money measure. As even those members of the committee who are reckoned on the side of specie payments are in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, it may safely be inferred that the caucus bill will be such a measure of compromise as the inflationists will be very glad to accept. Once repeal the solemn pledge to resume in 1879, and the country is all at sea again on the question of its finances, with an even chance of the attempt being made, as far as legislation can effect such a purpose, to flood it with another hundred millions or so of inconvertible notes.

There appears to be some misapprehension abroad as to the object for which the "Advisory Council" now assembled in Brooklyn has been called together. Several correspondents have written to ask us whether it is intended to reopen the case tried last year, and pronounce an opinion on the question whether Mr. BEECHER is guilty or innocent of the charges brought against him? This question seems to be fully answered by the opening speech of the Moderator, Dr. LEONARD BACON. He said, "We are not here to decide or to try the main question which has agitated not only this city, but the entire country, and all English-speaking Christendom, I may say, for the last three years and more. We have nothing to do with that question—the main question. It is not submitted to us." He went on to say that the only business of the council was to "advise" with Plymouth Church as to the manner in which it has dealt, or ought to have dealt, with the great scandal. Yesterday, however, one of the council brought forward a resolution declaring that it was their "firm belief" that Mr. BEECHER was "innocent of the sins and crimes" laid to his charge. This does not appear to accord with Dr. BACON'S views concerning the powers of the council. The resolution was ultimately referred to the Business Committee, but the incident proves that the council is much divided in opinion with regard to the intent and purpose of its errand, and this disagreement is not unlikely to end in these "advisers" returning to their homes, leaving the "scandal" pretty much where it was before. What else, after all, could reasonably have been expected of it?

It is becoming an interesting question how much TWEED really received out of the plunder taken from the City by the band of which he was the head. JAMES H. INGERSOLL testified yesterday that his own bills were made out on the convenient principle that he should receive one hundred per cent. profit on them. The tax-payers contributed this liberal amount to the tax-eater's neat little fortune. INGERSOLL received altogether about $3,500,000, of which he calculates that about thirty-five per cent. rightfully belonged to him—no doubt an extreme allowance. Afterward he admitted that about twenty per cent. of his bills would have covered his lawful claims. Surely Gov. TILDEN must sometimes be inclined to regret that he ever pardoned this excellent man. He seems about as well-fitted to adorn a prison cell as any rascal we ever heard of.

A "greenback convention" has been held at Indianapolis. Perhaps there is nothing very startling in this announcement, but some of the discoveries proclaimed by the members are at least worthy of attention. For instance, Mr. WOLCOTT, the President, declared that the only valuable kind of money is that with which "nobody can pay his debts." We do not know what sort of money this is, for we never happened to see any of it, but we can readily believe that it must be highly popular with the debtor class. Mr. Micawber himself could scarcely have desired a better circulating medium. When once it comes into general use, it will save an immense amount of trouble, especially to persons who have advanced money, or sold goods, on the theory that payment would be made in some standard of value recognized by the sane portion of mankind. The Greenback Convention is said to be "an ally of Democracy," and we heartily wish the Democratic Party much joy of it.

Business moved quickly in the Legislature yesterday, and the first night sitting of the session was held in the Assembly, for the discussion of the annual Appropriation bill, when it was ordered to a third reading, substantially as it came from the Ways and Means Committee. The committee has done good work in judiciously cutting down expenses, and reducing the appropriations to the lowest possible figure consistent with the efficient administration of the Government, and the moral influence of its chairman—Mr. SLOAN—is shown in the ready approval the Assembly gave to the bill. In the Senate most of the day was occupied with the discussion of the County Treasurers bill, which was again advanced a stage. That there would be much debate on this measure was to be expected, but thorough discussion will have only beneficial results, if the Senate acts on the bill with a single eye to the best interests of the State. The bill is in no sense a party measure, nor does it afford scope for the making of political capital by either party. The necessity for such a bill has been proved, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will add the enactment of it to the other good work of the session. Several important bills were also reported from committees yesterday, among which was one repealing the notorious "Purser" act, and another for the employment of convicts and paupers in this City and Brooklyn under contract. Both bills have already passed the Assembly.

Nineteen of the twenty milk-dealers who were indicted for selling an adulterated article were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Two of them pleaded not guilty, but the attempt to prove their innocence resulted in the first of the pair being fined $100, and the second being sentenced to one month's imprisonment. So advantageous was the influence of these examples that the remaining dealers, though protesting their innocence, severally pleaded guilty. They were let off with a fine of $50 each. One indicted dealer has fled from the City, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. As relating to the much-debated question of the correctness of the lactometer, Prof. WALLER, of the New-York College, testified that the results of his analysis of the samples of milk furnished him were substantially the same as those given by the lactometer test. It is satisfactory to learn that milk is not adulterated with anything worse than water. Watered milk is bad enough, but not so bad as the compounds of chalk, magnesia, and other substances, which dealers have sometimes been accused of selling as pure country milk.

Mr. MORRISSEY'S bill, giving the Board of Aldermen power to fix the wages of City laborers at not "more" than $2 a day is a piece of transparent demagogism, and, as such, its passage is by no means creditable to a Republican Senate. If the majority in the Assembly have any perception of what is due to their party and to the public, they will refuse to follow the lead of the upper house on this question. If the Legislature wants to put it within the power of the City laborer to earn $2 a day, it can readily do so by repealing the Eight-hour law. That would help to revive business confidence as obviously as the contemplated interference with the market value of labor will serve to depress it. The practical effect of the bill is to pay the City laborer at least thirty-three per cent. more than a private contractor can afford to pay for similar services. In addition to robbing one part of the community for the supposed benefit of another, the bill tends to unsettle the relations between labor and capital in several important branches of business. There is no true friendship for the "laboring man" in a measure which will discourage the prosecution of both public and private enterprises, and thus lead to a reinforcement of the ranks of the unemployed.

INDEPENDENTS IN CONVENTION.

"Independent" has come to be a generic title in politics, comprehending a variety of species. There is the Liberal subdivision, with which we are tolerably familiar in this State, and of which the only two perfect specimens left appear to be JOHN COCHRANE and ETHAN ALLEN. In fact, were it a matter of strictly scientific classification, we should hesitate to claim a perfect identity of type for these eminent representatives of an almost extinct variety in politics. The close observer may detect even in them the marks of what the naturalists would call a gradual process of differentiation—a tendency to depart from the normal formation inherent in the species from its birth. Then we find on the opposite coast of the continent the Anti-Monopolist variety—a Granger Party, with this difference, that they are not so much opposed to the "railroad power" in the abstract as to its concrete embodiment in the Central Pacific corporation. In the Western and Northwestern States the varieties are endless. Given some unattached fragments of the Granger Party and of the Greeleyites, with certain new elements, comprising various shades of the greenback fanatics, and the nature of the political organism which will result from their combination will naturally very much depend on the preponderance of one or other of these component parts. In Indiana, the soft-money men may leaven the lump, while in Illinois unlimited paper may be merely considered as the means to the great end of unlimited cheap transportation.

There is one well-marked peculiarity which shows the close family relation between the Western Independent and his Eastern brother. The professed dissatisfaction of both with existing parties never prevents either from making an advantageous "trade" with the Democrats. In fact, it seems to be the chief reason for the existence of an Independent Party to enable half-hearted Republicans to desert their party without going openly over to the other side. The conventions held at Indianapolis and Decatur yesterday are not likely to do the Democrats, who promoted them, much good, or the Republicans, against whom their efforts are directed, much harm. On the contrary, they present a very seasonable reminder that the political issues which cannot be settled within the lines of one or other of the two great parties are either absolutely insignificant or thoroughly impracticable. The management of such conventions is characterized by all the vices of wire-pulling and caucusing which have ostensibly driven their members out of the regular organizations. Their "platforms" simply embody the nostrums of a set of irresponsible theorists, who have nothing to lose by pandering to the grossest forms of popular ignorance, and everything to gain by achieving a little brief notoriety. Their nominees are either worn-out political hacks whom neither party will have at any price, or harmless nobodies who like to enjoy at a very moderate cost the sensation of seeing their names associated with responsible public offices.

It would be a waste of time to go over the well-worn ground of the virtues of a "non-exportable" national currency, of the convertible 3.65 bond system, and other delusions gravely reaffirmed by the greenback fanatics yesterday. It is perhaps fortunate that such opportunities should be presented for promulgating in all their glaring absurdity the views of the advanced wing of the inflationists. Without feeling any of the restraints which arise from the necessity of reconciling a wide diversity of opinions, and of consulting either party traditions or party responsibility, these people are free to pledge themselves to any kind of mischievous nonsense likely to catch votes. It may not be very consoling to reflect that there are gudgeons who will be caught by this kind of bait, but there is a decided comfort in the reflection that the moral of these greenback conventions is not lost on the sensible voters of the country. There is no surer way of making any cause ridiculous than by allowing its extreme advocates to have full swing, and people who cannot be reached by argument are not impervious to ridicule. It is hardly to be wondered at that a cry for "more (paper) money" should come from a convention whose Chairman said that he had been trying for two years to run a great greenback party on $86, but it could not be done. The expenses of the convention were $200, and, with an obvious lack of confidence in the honesty of his associates, he wanted the cash on the spot. The men who hold that it is permissible in the Government to dishonor its promises to pay could hardly be expected to consider their own more sacred. So the Chairman passed round the hat, first by deputy and then in person, with the result of leaving the greenback party in a better position than that in which they propose to place the nation—in good standing with their creditors. The reluctance of the Indiana Independents to part with their money is fairly proportioned to their anxiety to take a share of the money of others. But it is also an indication that they have a very slender faith in the triumph either of their cause or their candidates.

A SINGULAR MISSION.

It has long seemed as if the stars in their courses fought against the Democrats. Nothing to which they turn their hand prospers. For example, just after MCCLELLAN had been nominated at Chicago, in 1864, on a platform which declared the war to be a failure, and pronounced in favor of "a policy of peace and amicable negotiation," a series of brilliant Union victories made these declarations as ineffective and untimely as the predictions of a last-year's almanac. And whenever the insidious approaches of a disguised enemy of the best interests of the country have seemed more than usually successful, some such irrepressible marplot as HARRIS, of Mayland, or LONG, of Cincinnati, has been ready to blurt out the real intentions of the Democratic Party. During the campaign of 1872 the task of the leading Democrats was not so much to assail the Republican position as to keep their own men still. In that canvass there were doubtless errors committed on both sides. Those on the side of the Democrats were all comprised under one head—too much talk. The talkativeness roused the animosities of the people who should have been conciliated. It discouraged the wiser men who were trying to lead the party to victory.

This year the earliest blunders of the Democracy have fallen upon New-Hampshire, where an active political canvass is now in progress. Emboldened by apparent successes, the Democrats have put in nomination a man who is chiefly notable for his persistent and consistent opposition to the war for the suppression of the rebellion. That issue ought to be considered as obsolete as the old-time epithet of "copperhead." But the Democratic nominee for Governor in New-Hampshire has confessedly nothing else to recommend him but the fact that the wave which carried him into Congress in a period of depression and defeat, during the war, carried him there as an open enemy of the policy of LINCOLN, STANTON, and CHASE. By his votes—for he made no speeches—this man showed that he expected and hoped for disunion. He was subsequently relegated to private life, but he embraced every occasion to show that he believed that secession was practically accomplished, and that it was madness and wickedness to attempt to provide for a perfect union of all the States hereafter.

This being true of New-Hampshire, in this canvass, one might expect that the nominee of the Democrats would not hesitate to avow his sentiments and attempt to carry the State on that issue. Singularly enough, whatever may be the feeling of Mr. MARCY, the candidate of the Democrats, the men who do the work and furnish the means and appliances of the campaign are dismayed by the atrocious blunders of the Democratic management. The mistakes which have been made in the House are a source of great anxiety to the New-Hampshire Bourbons. How many votes the speech of Representative HILL has cost the party in the Granite State, no man can tell until election is over. The damage is thought to be large, and the debate on amnesty, generally speaking, is considered as unfortunate and untimely as were the Union successes in the field in the Presidential canvass of 1864. Add to this the action of the House on the few appropriation bills which have now been considered, its ignorant blundering and general display of inefficiency, and it is not surprising that the New-Hampshire Democrats who have promised much, are much exercised in their minds.

Ordinarily, one might expect that errors of this sort would be remedied by such vigorous and discreet action as might tend to recover lost ground. Not so with the practical men who attempt to control the National Democracy. Confessing their errors and sins, the Democrats have sent an agent into New-Hampshire to assess damages. With that rare talent for making bad worse, which the Democracy have uniformly exhibited, the emissary in this case is a gentleman who, in the "late unpleasantness," fought on the losing side. This ex-Confederate officer is charged with the mission of discovering the precise amount of damage wrought in each locality, and it is his business to report how much money, if any, will make good the detriment to the party. In other words, realizing the loss of votes which has been sustained by Mr. MARCY'S party in New-Hampshire by the bad management of his friends in Congress, these gentlemen propose to buy him votes enough to make him whole. The ex-Confederate officer is to report data upon which this novel confession of damages is to be made and adjusted.

It would be a novelty in political affairs if the report of this political underwriters' agent should be published. We might see among the items something like this: "To calling the rebel prison at Elmira a 'federal charnel-house,' twenty-five hundred dollars." Or, to lump the whole offense, "To the amnesty debate, which might have been prevented, ten thousand dollars." The practical New-Englanders, or, at least, the practical Democratic New-Englanders, will ask why intemperate Democrats in the House, for the sake of making speeches, should inflict damage on their party and not pay for it. They have a laborious undertaking before them, and, in the midst of their troubles, the Democratic House must needs add to the difficulties of their situation. During the amnesty debate, a stanch old New-Hampshire Democrat, who was called a "copperhead" during the war, threw down his paper and said: "It seems to me that those Democratic chaps in the House had no sense whatever." Perhaps the aged patriot was right. But the party outside of the State have proposed to square accounts. They may have no sense, but they will pay political damages to New-Hampshire.

THE FLOOD OF LAWYERS.

The admirable argument made on Tuesday by Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, contained a very clear and forcible statement of the evils which have been inflicted on the people of this State by the present system of admitting applicants to the Bar. Mr. EATON has added one more to the many services he has rendered the public in his effort to establish a higher standard of admission to his profession. He is quite correct in classing this as among the most important, of the measures of reform for which our entire plan of administering justice calls only too loudly. The removal of the corrupt Judges, the partial improvement in the tenure and choice of Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, and the Police Justices of this City, were steps in the right direction, the importance of which all will acknowledge. But there is quite as much to be hoped for from a radical advance in the standard of admission to the Bar as from any other one measure.

Mr. EATON gives some figures calculated to astonish those not familiar with the subject. That one school in this City should turn out three times as many lawyers as were admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts in the same time is a sufficiently striking fact. That in less than five years, nearly twenty-five hundred lawyers should be admitted to practice in our courts is still more surprising, and that a large proportion of this number should have no qualifications for their important duties beyond what they can gain from courses of lectures, extending over from nine to twelve months, is calculated to bring out still more clearly the state of things which Mr. EATON desires to reform. To gain any adequate idea of the evils that flow from this source, it should be remembered that it is the Bar itself which almost entirely shapes public opinion with reference to the administration of justice. The view which now prevails so generally and so unhappily that law is costly and uncertain, is due partly to the general experience of suitors, and partly to the low estimate placed on their profession by a large portion of the lawyers themselves.

The great difficulty caused by the influx of half-educated men into the profession of the law lies in the fact that it renders impossible anything like an active and elevated *esprit du corps*. The able and upright are in the minority; the weak, the tricky, the ill-equipped, the desperate, are numerous. Where there are such large numbers, there is little in common between those in the higher and those in the lower grades, and the latter, though they cannot, perhaps, drag down the former, can easily debase the general standard of conduct, and quite as easily lower the public estimate of that standard. Professional morality is a very different thing to a lawyer of disciplined mind, good capacity, and thorough acquaintance with the principles and practice of his profession, and to a man of poor abilities, only half trained for his work, and conscious of his want of command over the resources necessary to success. To the former, temptation is rare and feeble. To yield to it is to surrender the convictions of years, and to wrong a conscience informed and perfected by mature reflection and by sound instruction. Pride reinforces conscience, and points out that acts of low professional conduct will cost him standing with his associates which cannot be easily acquired, and still less easily regained when once lost. But with the great body of poorly-educated men, there can be little sympathy with the restraints that are powerful with their well-fitted brethren. And since their needs are so pressing, it is not surprising that they fall into easier, but not so honorable, ways of making money. Most of our readers are only too familiar with the multitude of irregular occupations which the nominal calling of lawyer is made to cover. Whether pressing a claim at Washington, or seeking to influence legislation at Albany, the great army of lobbyists is made up largely of those who pretend to be lawyers, while others of similar pretensions swarm around the minor courts and make the name of "shyster" what it is. These things would not occur if the entrance to the Bar were strictly guarded. If all the members of the profession had, at least, this in common, that they had gone through a laborious course of preparation, and had complied with severe tests as to knowledge of their calling, we should find that the standard of professional honor would be far higher than it is now. It is the cost of a thing the world over which determines its value—the cost in labor of one sort or another. And so long as admission to the Bar can be so readily and cheaply obtained, we shall see the practice of the law debased. As we have heretofore pointed out, this is not a question of whether law-school instruction or office instruction is best, but whether thorough instruction and all other elements of adequate training shall be insisted on.

FRESH AIR FOR STATESMEN.

Congress is once more asked to purify its own house before it addresses itself to the purification of any other department of the Government. At intervals, ever since the extension of the Capitol was completed, a clamor has arisen over the imperfect ventilation of the great chambers in which the Senate and House of Representatives meet. Members of both houses have made speeches on this fruitful topic, and, on one occasion, Gen. BUTLER solemnly affirmed that he had risked his life in the service of his country by staying at his post in the House all night, while the Democrats were "filibustering" on a political bill to which he had devoted himself. But all the turmoil has ended in nothing. New members usually attack the subject with great vehemence until they become interested in their own little personal schemes. Then they drop this for more personally promising business. This year the Democrats, who were elected on a "reform" issue, have taken up the matter as being specially pertinent to a Congress supposed to be devoted to ventilating abuses. If the lack of ventilation in the House is not an abuse, then there is none anywhere. Certainly, good morals depend on perfect health, and there can be no such thing as health in a poisoned cave like the hall of the House. And nearly everything said of the condition of one chamber of the Capitol may be justly applied to both.

The plan of the wings of the building is peculiar. To look at that of the House, drawn upon paper, one must instantly be impressed with the idea that the building was first constructed, and the hall of the House was subsequently excavated. This immense chamber, meant to be the pride of the nation, is what the hotel-keepers call "an inside room," the terror and aversion of all travelers. The general plan of the House wing is that of a vast congeries of corridors and cells, two stories high. In the midst of this, and carefully excluded from the natural light of day, is the chamber in which the Representatives, doomed for a certain term to sit, spend their day. The cells, which are the committee-rooms and offices, are on both the principal floors of the building, and extend completely around the hall and open to the outer air and light. The ceiling of the great inner cave is of glass, arranged in rectangular panels, except at its outer edge, where open ironwork paneling is contrived, to allow the upward passage of the vitiated air. Above this inner ceiling is the real roof of the building, which is an immense skylight. Between these two glass roofs is a network of gas jets, from which the light is poured down in soft radiance upon the addled brains beneath whenever there is a night session, or when the day is dark and cloudy. The chamber, therefore, is completely imbedded in a mass of masonry, iron, and glass. The light of day is filtered through the two glass roofs, and the members are only reminded of the outer world when a heavy storm of hail or rain makes such a racket overhead that even the organ tones of Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, whom Mr. S. S. COX once denominated "the gentleman with the graveyard voice," are inaudible, and the House is at the mercy of the elements.

It is clear that ventilation was an afterthought when this structure was projected and completed. Like the nondescript head-gear which crowns the Genius of America, surmounting the dome of the Capitol, it was not included in the original design. Of course, the hall of the House being secluded in the core of the pile, its air must be pumped into it. In Summer, the air could be cooled by being dragged over blocks of ice; and it could be heated in Winter by being forced through coils of heated iron pipe. This happy thought was put into shape. Huge brick flumes, or ducts, containing miles and miles of piping, were set up, and vast circular fans, like the metal ventilating-wheels now inserted in window-panes, were fixed at the bottom. A steam-engine to each fan kept it in motion, and the outer air was sucked down from the surface of the terrace above, driven up the ducts, heated or cooled as the case required, and delivered all over the building in lots to suit. Ascending in the hall of the House, the air, laden with the sighs, complaints, and eloquence of four hundred Congressmen, is drawn off through the perforated ceiling, and by means of other fans finally expelled from the House, like a corrupt thing, which it certainly is.

Citizens who read the *Congressional Record* will have some charity for the hapless tenants of the House when they learn the sources of the air which Congressmen breathe. The air ducts have doors opening to the labyrinths of the basements, cellars, and sub-cellars of the Capitol. Rubbish of all kinds, waste water, gas-generating deposits, and the slow accretions of years of neglect, have collected in the vaults through which the air tunnels pass. And, as if to flavor the whole, the kitchens of the restaurant in the basement lend their vapors and odors to the mighty torrent sucked up from these subterranean chambers, and delivered to the law-makers up stairs. The result is not to be described. Under the circumstances, a Congressman who remains virtuous and innocent in the midst of such a vitiated atmosphere should be regarded as a triumph of grace. Instead of being surprised that an old inhabitant of this cave should be called a "howling hyena," perhaps the wonder should be that he is not one.

It is proposed to organize a National Bureau of Architecture. If it can remedy such a state of things as this, by all means let us have one. Perhaps it might modestly begin as a Bureau of National Ventilation, if such an arrangement of words were not too suggestive. Since this generation insists upon staying in-doors, it should be compelled to learn something about ventilation. The popular ignorance should be enlightened, and we may as well begin with the representatives of the people at Washington. If Congress persists in having its atmosphere brought in by laborious mechanical appliances, and its light an artificial imitation of the blessed sun, it will eventually become too inert to investigate any other department of the Government, and too corrupt to investigate itself.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE PARK THEATRE.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's new play called "Brass," was represented for the first time at the Park Theatre, yesterday evening. The performance ended a few minutes before midnight, and hence any attempt to deal with it in detail must be deferred. The hour at which we write, however, is not so advanced but that we can find time to place on record the fact that very few first nights are attended with such clear indications of the success of the piece. The audience, last evening, was kept in a state of constant hilarity for upward of four hours, and the means by which this impression was wrought being thoroughly legitimate, "Brass" may be set down as a real and durable dramatic attraction. To-morrow we shall seek to do the play and its rendering the justice they merit. Mr. Rowe, as the author, was twice called before the curtain yesterday, and before the spectators dispersed he was compelled to supplement his share of the work by a few additional words of thanks for his cordial reception.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A respectable performance of "Il Trovatore," by Miss Violetta Colville, Miss Adelaide Phillips, and Signori Buganini and Carpi, was given at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was quite numerous, and there was much applause. Friday, however, will bring a better opportunity to speak of the principal artists of Miss Phillips' company, for their representation of "La Cenerentola" will not challenge comparison, and will, besides, make known to the local public Miss Matilda Phillips, of whose voice and talent much has been heard. Miss Phillips' *Azucena* was of course the most interesting personation of yesterday's entertainment.

BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

The first concert of the Boston Philharmonic Club will occur at Steinway Hall this evening. The club will have the co-operation of Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mme. Madeline Schiller, and the Temple Quartet.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says the Democracy has had enough of ex-Gov. Seymour as a candidate for the Presidency.

E. C. Hamburgher, for three years past a Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer.

Congressman John Young Brown, of the Second District of Kentucky, declines a re-election, controlled, as he says, by considerations purely domestic in their character.

Senators Edmunds and Morrill are expected to address the Vermont Republican State Convention, and it is predicted that the convention will declare against a third term.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has ruled that parsonages owned by churches in that State are not exempt from taxation, even when situated upon the same plot of land as the church.

From its distance the Indianapolis *Sentinel* is enabled to say that at no time has Speaker Kerr failed to extend to Mr. Landers equal courtesy and consideration with other members of the House.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* alludes to Jefferson Davis as the person who had the misfortune once to preside over a Government which it took the United States, "all the rest of mankind," and Africa to crush.

The Natchez *Democrat* strongly recommends that the time of the Mississippi elections be changed to about the middle of February, as the gathering of the crops is now much interrupted by the political meetings and electioneering in the Fall.

The Augusta *Chronicle* promises that when that new Constitution for Georgia is framed there shall be no attempt made to deprive the colored men of any of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy under the laws of that State and of the United States.

The call for the Prohibition Convention in Rhode Island asserts that one year ago a corrupt political campaign in that State resulted in the repeal of the Prohibitory law, and the passage of a license law which is utterly wanting in restrictive power, and under the operation of which the evils of intemperance are rapidly increasing.

Some friends of Senator Sharon, supposed to be millionaires, gave him what the local papers call "a bonanza banquet" at a San Francisco hotel on the evening of the 8th inst., under the impression that he is at length about to start for Washington to attend to his official duties. There were flowers and plants, and music, singing birds, wine, and "rich viands," and at each guest's plate was the bill of fare, engraved upon a heavy plate of solid silver, and costing over forty dollars each.

The Committee on Contested Elections in the Maryland House has submitted majority and minority reports on the question of the Governorship. The majority claims there is no contest, because Mr. Harris deems the matter of no personal consequence to himself and has left it to the disposition of the House. They, however, say that if it should appear from testimony in any other investigation directed by the House, that the election on Nov. 2 was marked by irregularities sufficient to affect the validity of the whole election on that day, they will so report to the House, and ask leave to take testimony in relation to the election of Governor, so that complete justice may be done.

REINTERMENT OF BISHOP FITZPATRICK.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Bishop Fitzpatrick, who died ten years ago, was temporarily buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine's Church, South Boston. His remains this noon were deposited in their final resting place in the crypt of the new Cathedral on Washington street. Previous to the latter event a requiem mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, commencing at ten o'clock. There was a large attendance, filling all the seats in the spacious edifice. There were also a great many clergymen present. The altar was appropriately draped in black and white. The mass was celebrated by Archbishop Williams, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bodfish, Rector of the Cathedral, Father Rogan, and others, with Father Metcalf as Master of Ceremonies. The ceremonies were quite imposing and lasted about two hours. It is intended that all dignitaries of the Catholic Church in Boston shall be hereafter entombed in the crypt of the Cathedral.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE—DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WATER—JEFFERSON DAVIS' REPORT ON THE PROPOSED LINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

The character of the country through which the Texas Pacific Railroad, if constructed must run, seems to have been entirely lost sight of since Scott introduced his scheme for a guarantee of the company's bonds. This is an important consideration, and should not be overlooked. The surveys across the continent, which were originally made to determine the route on which a single railroad then contemplated should be built, give evidence on this subject which has been repeatedly verified by information since obtained. When the various routes across the continent were surveyed, the simple question before the Government was the possibility of constructing any Pacific railroad, and this survey, along with the other routes, was made to solve that problem. At the beginning of the war no determination had been reached as to the route on which the road could best be built. Jefferson Davis himself favored the route along the thirty-second parallel, and under date of Feb. 27, 1855, he made a report in which much pains was taken to establish the feasibility of constructing a railroad on that route. Davis regarded it as the most favorable route, doubtless being influenced by his Southern prejudices, and, to some extent, by inadequate knowledge of other routes afforded by the surveys made previous to that time. The country along the Northern Pacific, and along the Union Pacific Railroad already constructed, is now well known, but no attention having recently been called to the country along the proposed Texas Pacific, its character seems to have been forgotten.

The road runs through a good agricultural country, or a country with sufficient wood and water, for the most part, until it reaches the eastern border of the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain, which is something over six hundred miles west of the Mississippi. Across the Staked Plain the road runs a distance of 125 miles to the Pecos River, through a country which is at some seasons of the year entirely destitute of water for the whole distance, and which at no season has a sufficient supply for railroad purposes. Davis, in his report, alludes to the possibility of obtaining water by artesian wells, but this is now generally believed to be impossible in that country. He contended that the trains could take along a sufficient supply of water to run the whole distance. This was all very well when the object was to reach, in some way, the Pacific coast by rail, but the only object of a Southern Pacific Railroad now is the development of the country, and it is rather an unpromising expenditure of $35,000 per mile, which the Government is desired to guarantee. From Pecos to the Rio Grande the distance is 163 miles, and three mountain chains have to be crossed. The construction is not supposed to be very difficult, and water sufficient for railroad purposes, though not for agricultural uses, will be frequently found. The route passes again, from the Rio Grande to the Gila River, over a great plain somewhat broken by short mountain ranges. The construction will be by no means easy, but is perhaps not more difficult than many other roads in the country. Mr. Davis describes the difficulty in getting across this plain to be the long distances through which no water is found at certain seasons. In the entire 355 miles there are only five points where water may be found at all seasons of the year, the distances between the water stations varying from fifty-three to eighty miles. One stretch without water, except a small stream, at some seasons of the year, is 152 miles long, which Mr. Davis says in his report is not so great a distance that railroad trains could not cross it, when special arrangements have been made for the purpose. The entire distance through the arid desert lands, which cannot, under any circumstances, be cultivated, is at least 1,200 miles. In no part of this distance is agriculture possible beyond the cultivation of small patches of ground where there happens to be a little water for irrigation. The report of Mr. Davis smooths over the obstacles as much as possible, but it is only with difficulty, after all, that he can establish the possibility of carrying such a line of road from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean over the route of the thirty-second parallel. The question at that time was in regard to the possibility of constructing one railroad to the Pacific coast. The question now is as to the necessity of building two, and whether it will pay, after one has been constructed, to attempt to overcome the almost insuperable obstacles in the way of another line through such a country as the surveys show the South-western territory to be. It is quite true that experience in constructing railroads since 1855 has shown how to overcome easily most of the obstacles regarded as difficult when Mr. Davis made his report. All the engineering problems have had a satisfactory solution. But no surveys, however extended, can change the character of the desert through which the Texas Pacific must run after leaving the arable lands drained into the Mississippi. Of course, there are other important questions to be considered in reference to the construction of this road; but the fact that for 1,200 miles it traverses a desert which is hardly capable of supporting a rattlesnake and a tarantula to the square mile should not be forgotten in estimating the probability of the Government having to pay out of its own Treasury the interest which it guarantees.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—The steamer George Appold, hence, for Boston, ran into the ship Baltimore, from Bremen, for Baltimore, on Monday night last, near North Point, the anchor on the bow of the George Appold tearing away the chain-plates and rigging on the port side of the Baltimore, which carried away the main-topgallant-mast. The Appold, on the same night also ran into and sunk, off Thomas' Point, the schooner John Henry, hence for Philadelphia. The Captain and crew of the schooner were picked up and carried to Norfolk. The vessel and cargo, which consisted of 3,600 bushels of corn, were valued at $5,000. The George Appold lost her topmast and was otherwise slightly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The British ship W. J. Hatfield, which was found totally dismasted and water-logged Feb. 6, by the Norwegian bark Ficks, left Philadelphia Jan. 17. She was commanded by Capt. Scoville and was bound for Bremerhaven.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* states that the authorities of Northampton have redoubled the force of special police guarding the roads leading into that town, believing that the bulk of the securities stolen from the bank are still concealed in the town. Active search is being made, and if it fails to reveal them, negotiations will be opened with the robbers, who, it is claimed, are known to the detectives, for the return of the securities, they to retain the $12,000 cash and be guaranteed immunity from prosecution.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—It is understood that the Erie Railway has lately completed a contract that by the 1st of May a third rail will be laid on its line between Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, and Waverley, connecting the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroad with the Lehigh Valley Line to Philadelphia. Depot arrangements at Philadelphia have also been secured on the Centennial grounds, thus giving the Erie and its connections equal facilities with other lines hence. Through coaches can be run during the Summer season between Chicago and Philadelphia, via North and South short lines, in connection with the Erie without break of gauge.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MELVILLE C. DAY.

The funeral of Mrs. Melville C. Day, youngest daughter of Commodore C. K. Garrison, who died last Saturday in St. Louis, took place yesterday morning from her father's residence, No. [illegible] Park avenue. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth, of the University Place Presbyterian Church, assisted by Rev. Mr. McAllister. The services were very largely attended, and were very impressive. The rosewood casket was literally covered with magnificent floral offerings. The pall-bearers were F. C. Richardson, William L. Delmold, Gilbert Speir, Herbert Thompson, Mortimer Livingstone, Dr. P. Bryn[illegible] Porter, G. G. Kingsley, and Howell H. Barnes. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

RETREAT AND CLOSE PURSUIT OF THE CARLISTS—INDICATIONS OF AN EARLY CLOSE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—From all the information received here, the following seems to be the position in Northern Spain: Gen. Quesada advanced on Sunday morning from Durango through Elorio unresisted, but found the Carlists, under Gen. Carassa, strongly intrenched at Elgueta. The Alfonsists attacked at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. After five hours' hard fighting on lines extending over a league the Carlist positions were carried. The Carlists retreated upon Azpeytia with heavy losses. Gen. Quesada pursued them as far as Vergara, which he occupied in force. Simultaneously with the operations of Gen. Quesada, Gen. Loma moved from Marquina, breaking the Carlist lines on the River Deva. Gen. Moriones, advancing from the north, entered Zumaya and occupied the heights commanding Aya and Cestona. The Carlists are reported to be concentrating for a final struggle between Andoain, Tolosa, and Azpeytia.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Feb. 16.—Gen. Moriones has effected a junction with Gen. Loma, and captured Azpeytia, driving the Carlists in the direction of Tolosa. A Carlist dispatch from Hendaye acknowledges that the Carlists were compelled to retreat before enormously superior numbers to avoid being surrounded. The same dispatch says that Don Carlos is at Tolosa. Rumors of approaching peace negotiations are acquiring consistency.

BAYONNE, Feb. 16.—Five thousand Royalists have arrived before Irun. They will reinforce Gen. Martinez Campos in his operations against Irun and Vera. The Carlist Brigadier Yorvado was captured by the Alfonsists in the battle of the 12th.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The relatives of Don Carlos expect his return from Spain shortly.

THE CORTES—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER—EXPULSION AND EXILE OF RADICAL MEMBERS.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Señor Jose de Posada Herrera has been unanimously elected President of the new Chamber of Deputies.

Nothing important has occurred in the Bastan Valley. The movements of the royal troops there are merely preliminary to more important operations.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—Fernandez Rios, formerly the Minister of Spain in Portugal, has arrived here, having been compelled to leave Madrid by order of the Government. Intelligence received here from Madrid states that Señors Chacon and Duisasola, former members of the Cortes, and some other radical followers of Zorilla, were arrested on the eve of opening the Cortes.

CARLIST FUGITIVES FIRE ON FRENCH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says a strange rumor is current that some Carlists recently entered French territory, mistook French soldiers for Alfonsists, and fired upon them. The French replied, and the engagement lasted ten minutes. One of the French soldiers was killed. It is said that, in consequence of this occurrence and the possibility of a similar complication, Señor Molins, the Spanish Ambassador, has abandoned his intention of going to Madrid to take his seat in the Senate.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* points to the expected entry of the Reformists into Tolosa as an event of great importance. The capture of the city would free the railway and establish communication with Madrid.

A Reuter telegram from Madrid announces that King Alfonso started for Vittoria at 10 o'clock last night. The foreign representatives accompanied him to the train.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* reports that Loma, before joining Moriones, captured the Carlist arsenals at Eybar, Placencia, and Especrea.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Carlists, in a dispatch dated Tolosa, Feb. 14, says: Yesterday (the 13th) the Carlists repulsed Quesada near Elorio. The Alfonsists lost 2,000 men, and the Carlists 200.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE PROVINCIALS DOUBTFUL OF TURKISH GOOD FAITH IN THE REFORMS—RUSSIAN AGENCIES BELIEVED TO BE AT WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—This morning's *Standard* has a special telegram from Vienna giving the following: The Bosnian insurgents have issued a manifesto against Count Andrassy's note. The manifesto points out the Porte's former breaches of promised reforms, and declares that the resistance of the Mohammedan Beys will baffle every reform. The Mohammedans even are expected to revolt if the attempt is made to execute the reforms. The insurgents, therefore, refuse to lay down their arms, and they appeal to the justice of Europe.

An article in the Cologne *Gazette* draws attention to the fact that the Russian press is continually instigating the insurgents in Servia and Montenegro against the Porte. The *Gazette* declares that the Russian Government is responsible for the alarming demeanor of the press; consequently it cannot be surprised that the people believe in the existence of a secret agreement by which Austria is to be allowed to annex Bosnia, Russia retaking the Bessarabian territory which was ceded in 1856. The insurgents surprised the Turks on Tuesday near Usnskoje, killing eighteen and wounding fifty, after ten hours fighting.

RAGUSA, Feb. 16.—Advices from Sclavonic sources state that a meeting of the insurgent leaders was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Paulovich, at which a resolution was passed rejecting Count Andrassy's proposed reforms, considering them as merely the result of political intrigue.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The powers have accepted the Porte's modification of Andrassy's proposals, so that the application of the direct taxes of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the development of those provinces, will not be required.

WINSLOW, THE BOSTON FORGER.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PURSUIT AND ARREST BY THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Col. W. H. Chesebro, the Second Secretary of Legation, who worked up the Winslow affair here, furnishes the following particulars: Winslow asked the Captain of the steamer Rotterdam if the United States had an extradition treaty with Holland. The Captain replied that he thought there was such a treaty. This frightened Winslow, who then concluded to come to England. He left the steamer in a pilot-boat, and landed somewhere on the Dutch coast. His wife, sister, and son went on to Rotterdam. In order to baffle his pursuers he sent a telegram to his wife bearing date "Brussels." Col. Chesebro is unable to say whether Winslow really went to Brussels or where he was when he sent this telegram. Winslow subsequently went to Rotterdam, and thence came on to London. The clue to his whereabouts was discovered by intercepting a letter he addressed to his wife, telling her to write to him at Murray's, the great publishers. He told her to address her letters to "Morton Lafferts, care of Murrays, Publishers." He signed this letter Clifton. He, himself, went to Murrays' on Monday, and wrote and left a letter there addressed to Morton Lafferts, his alias. For this letter, he, for some inexplicable reason, called on Tuesday, when a detective, who was in waiting, arrested him. He acknowledged his identity and went along quietly. Winslow informs Col. Chesebro that he had $6,000 when he started from the United States, which, he declares, is the proceeds of the sale of his wife's private property. He says he has plenty of evidence to prove this, and appears only anxious that his wife may not suffer any inconvenience. Col. Chesebro desires to give Sir Thomas Henry, the Chief Magistrate of the Bow Street Police Court, credit for his extreme courtesy. The Colonel did not have sufficient evidence to obtain a warrant when he first called upon Sir Thomas. The latter, however, personally called at the American Legation, and offered to issue a warrant out of official hours upon the necessary proof. The Mayor of Boston, on Saturday night, telegraphed that the Grand Jury of Suffolk County, Mass., had returned an indictment for forgery against Winslow, and a warrant for his arrest had been issued for forging for $35,000. This was sufficient to justify the English authorities in issuing the warrant upon which Winslow was arrested on Tuesday. The detective, after arresting Winslow, took from him a telegram which he had prepared, asking his wife to join him in London. The detective forwarded this in the hope of enticing his wife over from Holland. The police at Rotterdam will seize Winslow's luggage and send it on to London so that it can be searched. Winslow seems very composed. A foreign detective and the correspondent of a Boston paper came over from Rotterdam to see about the affair. The Dutch Police state that Winslow, by writing a letter signed with the assumed name "Clifton," had brought himself within the Dutch law as a suspicious person. He could have been conducted to the German frontier. The American Minister at Berlin had been notified to have a German officer there ready to arrest him under the provision of the Extradition treaty. Winslow disturbed this calculation by coming to England. When he was examined at Bow street his coolness was such that when the detective, in giving evidence, mispronounced his alias "Morton Lafferts," Winslow corrected him. A pocket-book has been found upon Winslow's person, in which were inscribed the words: "Morton Lafferts, St. Louis, Missouri." Col. Chesebro cannot give more minute details with reference to Winslow's conduct and statements. When Winslow was arrested, he cautioned him not to commit himself because he stood merely in the position of an accused man, and would have to stand a trial in America.

The Police authorities furnish the following in relation to Winslow: He is at present confined in the Clerkenwell House of Detention. A telegram from his wife was received to-day announcing that she will leave Rotterdam immediately for London. The case, so far as tracking Winslow is concerned, seems to have been pretty thoroughly worked up before it came to the hands of the London Police. The first application for his arrest was made by a Dutch detective on Friday night, in the form of a suggestion to Superintendent Williamson, the Chief of the Detective Department, of the propriety of such a step. Superintendent Williamson directed the applicant to obtain the assistance of the American Embassy, whereupon Col. Chesebro's intervention was secured. When the telegram necessary to justify detention was received from Boston, an officer of the London force was detailed to await Winslow at Murray's, where his arrest was effected without difficulty or incident.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DENIAL OF THE PERSONALITY OF SATAN NO GROUND FOR WITHHOLDING THE SACRAMENTS—UNSEATED FOR BRIBERY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day decided the case of Jenkins against Cook, appealed from the Arches Court at Canterbury, in favor of Jenkins. Jenkins had denied the personality of Satan, and Rev. Mr. Cook thereupon refused to administer the sacraments. Jenkins sued in the Court of Arches, and the court sustained Rev. Mr. Cook. The Judicial Committee, however, condemned Cook to pay all the costs, and admonished him not to refuse to administer the sacraments to Jenkins.

Mr. Robert Henry Hurst, Liberal, who was elected member of the House of Commons in December last for Horsham, Sussex, has been unseated, in consequence of sending letters to the voters promising to pay their railway expenses to the polling-place. Justice Quain, of the Court of Queen's Bench, declared that this was bribery, and that the election was therefore void.

FRANCE.

THE DUC DECAZES DECLARES A REPUBLIC THE ONLY GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Duc Decazes, at a meeting yesterday, defined his views as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. He declared himself a Liberal Constitutional Republican, and expressed his conviction that the Republic was now the only possible government for France.

MARINE DISASTER.

A WATERLOGGED SHIP WITH THE CREW DISABLED BY EXPOSURE—RESCUE OF TWO.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—The bark Floka, Capt. Nickelson, from Baltimore Jan. 26, has arrived here. She brought two of the survivors of the ship W. J. Hatfield, Capt. Scovill, from Philadelphia Jan. 16, for Bremen. The Floka encountered the Hatfield dismasted and waterlogged. A boat was sent out, but failed to get alongside because of the high sea. Three men jumped overboard. One of them was drowned. The two others were rescued. The rest of the crew were unable to speak or move from exposure and want of water. The Floka lay to during the night, but at daylight the Hatfield was invisible, and it is believed foundered with all on board.

A REPORT FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—The ship W. J. Hatfield, of Yarmouth, was dismasted and abandoned at sea on the 6th instant. Two of her sailors were rescued, and will return to England. The rest of her crew were lost. The vessel and freight are insured by Yarmouth offices to the amount of $16,000.

ITALY.

THE AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

ROME, Feb. 16.—It is expected that either Count Di Cambray-Digny or Count Corti, formerly Minister to Washington, will be appointed Ambassador to England.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF A PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BRESLAU.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Doctor Tellcampf, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Breslau and Member of Parliament, is dead.

Gen. Budritzki, who commanded the Guards at the battle of La Bourget, is dead.

BURMAH.

AN EMBASSY TO EUROPE.

SUEZ, Feb. 16.—A Burmese Embassy has arrived here on the way to Europe.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

SOME REMARKABLE DOCTRINES PUT FORTH—COMPLEXION OF THE TICKET—PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—The Greenback Convention met here this morning in the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock. Everything had been prepared for the convention on the previous evening by a few gentlemen gathered in a hotel parlor, but there was some insubordination, and the programme was only partially carried out. When the convention met in the Academy it was found that the heating apparatus was very inefficient, and the mercury being below the freezing point, the convention was chilled. Hon. Angus Wolcott, being made President, put forth the remarkable doctrine that the most valuable money is the non-exportable, in other words, that with which nobody can pay his debts, which was greatly cheered. After this singular speech came the platform, and then the ticket. Concerning the former nothing need be said; as to the latter it may be added that every candidate is, with one exception, a straight-out Democrat or Greeley Republican. During the proceedings, from first to last, a vast deal was said concerning the golden calf, and all the members seemed so intensely enamored of greenbacks that no one of them would have taken a gold dollar if it had been offered. It is impossible to treat seriously so farcical a performance as that of to-day. That it will have any effect on the politics of Indiana is doubtful, when one of the closing scenes of the convention is considered. Olleman, Chairman of the State Committee, came on the stage and announced that he had been trying for two years to run a great greenback party on eighty-six dollars, but it could not be done. The expenses of this convention were $200, and he wanted the cash. The hat was passed around and there was a long pause. The Chairman was then pained, as he said, to announce that only $181 had been contributed. The hat was then passed around again by the Chairman himself, who came along so smilingly that suspicion was aroused that he had obtained at least five dollars extra for the future operations of the great party. Thus began the Independent Party, but it had some aspects which must be treated of hereafter by mail. That it is intended to be an ally of Democracy is certain, and that it has a good chance for certain futility is equally undoubted. It may be added that Republicans here are not at all frightened by the roar of Greenback, as clothed for a moment in the lion skin; they say he is a dying remnant of the Granger Party, and that he can in no way help or hurt Republicanism in Indiana. The future must determine this.

The resolutions adopted demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act, the withdrawal of the circulating notes of national and State banks, and the substitution of greenback currency. The resolutions also instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Senator Booth, of California, for candidate for President. Hon. Franklin Landers was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The following nominations were also made: For Lieutenant Governor, Anson Walcott, of White County; Secretary of State, Leroy Templeton, of Benton County; Auditor of State, Morris N. Bundy, of Henry County; Treasurer of State, John Q. A. Newsom, of Bartholomew County. Forty-nine counties out of ninety-two are represented in the convention.

MR. LANDERS ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Franklin Landers, member of Congress from the Indianapolis District, who was nominated to-day by the Greenback Convention of Indiana as their candidate for Governor, received this afternoon the following dispatch from the President of the convention, dated at Indianapolis:

"You have been unanimously nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Independents upon the following platform: 'We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and that it is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this Government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business; that the circulating notes of all national and State banks, as well as all local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper money issued by the Government in payment of and exchange for its obligations, directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, and that such money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the public debt that is by the express terms of the law creating it made payable in metallic money, this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holders with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum. We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.'"

Mr. Landers replied to this dispatch accepting the nomination. He says he has no hesitation in identifying himself with this movement, because the platform is identical with that adopted one year ago by the Indiana Democracy, and that upon which he and his Democratic colleagues were elected to the present Congress. Judge Holman and other Democratic Congressmen from Indiana seem annoyed by this movement. Holman says it represents the popular feeling in Indiana, and that the convention has shown sagacity for their purposes in nominating Landers.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—A large delegation of prominent citizens of this city left for Washington to-day to procure, if possible, the selection of Louisville as the place for the next Democratic National Convention.

LETTER FROM MINISTER ORTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—A letter was received here by a prominent citizen this evening from Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Minister to Austria, in which he says: "If I am nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Republicans I shall at once return home to enter vigorously upon the canvass; but I do not want my name presented unless there is a strong probability of my being nominated." There is an almost absolute certainty that Mr. Orth will be the choice of the convention, and that the Austrian mission will be vacant after Tuesday next. Nothing is known here as to who will succeed Mr. Orth in the Austrian Mission.

THE ILLINOIS "INDEPENDENT REFORMERS."

DECATUR, Feb. 16.—The Illinois Independent Reform State Convention met here to-day, and effected a permanent organization by the selection of Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Moro, as President. The usual committees were appointed, a State Central Committee chosen, and other routine business transacted.

Two delegates were chosen from each Congressional District to attend the National Independent Convention at Indianapolis, on May 19. The platform demands civil service reform and purity in public officials. The currency resolution is, as follows:

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the special resumption and national bank acts, and the substitution of legal tender paper money for the national bank circulation; the perfecting of a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation and adapted to the demands of legitimate business, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included, except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public debt that is by the express terms of the law creating it, made payable in metallic money; this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holder with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—The entire vote of this city has not yet been counted. Three wards and two outside precincts give 91 majority for the Constitution; Gov. Coke, (Dem.,) 1,627 majority, and Lieut. Gov. Hubbard, (Dem.,) 1,676 majority. The entire State ticket is elected in this district. The Independents elect one Senator, the Democrats two Representatives, and the Independents a Sheriff, District and County Judges, and nearly the entire local ticket.

Houston—Complete returns give a Democratic majority for Coke and Hubbard of 402; against the Constitution, 1,925.

Harris—The Republicans carried the county against the Constitution. Chambers, Republican, for Governor, received 387 majority, and Minor, for Lieutenant Governor, 357 majority. Rector, Republican, for Senator, has a majority of 364, the majority against the Constitution is 498; ten interior precincts give the Democratic ticket for Governor 758 majority. San Antonio District is conceded to the Democrats, as electing all except one District Judge. Dallas District gives Coke 266 majority; for the Constitution, 253. Outside precincts all give heavy majorities for the State Democratic ticket. Several interior towns have not yet finished the count. It is conceded that the Democratic ticket is elected by 50,000 majority.

THE DEUTSCHLAND DISASTER.

DISSATISFACTION OF CAPT. BRICKENSTEIN WITH THE ENGLISH INQUIRY.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Berlin correspondence of the *Times* reports that Capt. Brickenstein recently applied to Prince Bismarck, complaining of the injustice done him by the judgment of the English official inquiry in regard to the loss of the steamer Deutschland and asking for a new investigation. Bismarck replied that under the existing German law no such inquiry could be instituted without civil or criminal proceedings, and he had no power to order either. The German press, with the exception of the Bremen journals, approve the judgment of the English Court.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPRESS TO VISIT ENGLAND NEXT MONTH.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The Empress of Austria will go to England early in March to visit her sister, ex-Queen Caroline of Naples.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE PROPOSED ELECTION IN THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—DISAGREEMENT ON THE POWERS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Conference Committee met and organized, with Senator Twitchell as Chairman of the Senate Committee, and Representative Kidd Chairman of the House Committee. The Senate Election bill was taken under consideration, and the first ten sections adopted with amendments. The remainder of the sections, up to thirty-six, were also adopted, subject to amendments. The following resolution was adopted and passed by the House Committee:

Whereas, The Senate Conference Committee has proposed to the House Committee an Election law, providing for a board of five returning officers, three of whom are to be elected by the Senate, and two by the House; and, whereas, the Senate Committee has further proposed that the House Committee may select one of the members to be elected by the Senate from the following list of five Republicans: A. S. Badger, J. H. Sypher, J. R. Brentwith, B. F. Flanders, and John S. Harris,

Resolved, by the House Committee, That we will proceed to select one of the above-named Republicans, provided that said board so constituted shall have power only as compilers to count and tabulate returns sent them, said returns when counted and tabulated to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the result to be promulgated by the Governor, and the promulgation to be taken as *prima facie* evidence, subject to contest in courts for all cases not otherwise provided in the Constitution of the State.

The resolution was adopted by the Senate committee with the following amendment: "Provided, that in case evidence of fraud, violence, or intimidation of such a character shall be presented as to show that the result of the election was materially affected thereby at any poll in any city, ward, parish, or election precinct, said board shall consider it and act upon it, to the end that the rights of the people shall be secured and a fair and honest result declared." The House Committee refused to concur in the amendment. The Senate Committee adhered to their amendment, and the House Committee then notified the Senate Committee that they had adjourned, when the Senate Committee also adjourned. Both committees instructed their Chairmen to report the result of the conference to their respective houses.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—In the Legislature the indications are that the recommendations of Aldridge and Voorhees to impeach the State officers will not be adopted by the House.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

MORTGAGE TAX EXEMPTION—A COMPROMISE FINALLY EFFECTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

The joint Committee of Conference entered this afternoon upon the discussion of the mortgage exemption question, really the most important legislation that has been required of New-Jersey legislators in twenty years. The committee had four schemes under discussion. One was Mr. Lewis' extreme measure, extending the operation of the Five-county act all over the State. The others were compromise measures. One of Mr. Vail, empowering mortgageor and mortgagee in any part of the State to agree between themselves as to which of them shall pay the mortgage tax. A second was from Mr. Abbett, empowering the making of such arrangements in the five counties heretofore exempt. The third was from Senator Potts, exempting mortgages throughout the State, fixing the rate of interest in the five counties at seven per cent. and in the other sixteen counties reducing it to six per cent. Most of the members agreed that the passage of Mr. Lewis' bill, though it would probably be acceptable to the committee, could not be put through the Senate. A vote was taken, after some discussion, on the three bills. The first ballot showed 5 votes for Senator Abbett's bill, 5 for Mr. Vail's, 2 each for Lewis' and Potts' bills. Mr. Lewis' bill was dropped, and on the next ballot Senator Potts' bill was dropped. On the third ballot Senator Abbett's bill was chosen by a vote of 9 to 6, as embodying the sense of the committee. The committee then went into a discussion as to the details of the bill. The bill provides as follows: That it shall be lawful for every owner of lands in the Counties of Hudson, Essex, Union, Passaic, and in the Cities of New-Brunswick, Trenton, Camden, Atlantic and Hackensack to agree with the holders of any mortgage upon lands in either of said counties, cities, or villages, to pay all the taxes to be levied or assessed upon such mortgage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the Bates House, Rutland, Vt., last evening about 8 o'clock, which proved very disastrous. The Bates House was entirely consumed and the following-named firms were also burned out: A. C. Bates & Son, hardware; G. W. Hilliard, dry goods; C. S. Mason, clothing; A. W. Higgins, drugs; Abraham & Brothers, cigars; John Haley, saloon; A. O. Cunningham, clothing; C. Cushman, saloon, and Sponge & Kingsley, much damaged. The *Herald* office and store and the printing-office of Tuttle & Co. were gutted, but the stock was mostly saved. The *Daily Herald* will, however, appear as usual to-morrow. The firms burned out saved most of their stock in a damaged condition. The insurance is heavy, but cannot be obtained at present. The Fire Department from Whitehall have just arrived and are at work with the Rutland Department. The fire is now under control.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES.

Summary statement of entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade at the Customs District of New-York during January, 1876:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade entered	129	124,701	2,727
Vessels in coastwise trade cleared	221	152,983	3,531
American vessels entered from foreign countries	165	85,995	2,213
American vessels cleared to foreign countries	158	68,265	1,790
Foreign vessels entered from foreign countries	241	293,077	7,952
Foreign vessels cleared to foreign countries	232	270,349	7,213

RECIPROCITY, WHEN IT PAYS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* alludes to the efforts of the Canadians to establish reciprocal trade relations with the United States, and says: "In face of such professions it was only natural to expect the Dominion Government to act in a manner that would give an appearance of sincerity to the movement in behalf of reciprocity. We are surprised, therefore, to learn that the bill now pending in the Dominion Parliament for increasing the duties on American manufactures is likely to become a law. This is designed specially to take advantage of the growing popularity of the New-England cotton manufactures. The present Canadian duty on this class of goods is seventeen and one-half per cent., and the proposition now is to increase this rate to twenty-five or thirty, or even thirty-five per cent. We beg to assure our thrifty neighbors over the line that this is not the way to work up a feeling in favor of reciprocity on this side. Adding to the present Canadian impediments in the way of international trade will not persuade this Government to remove those of which our friends have complained."

A STEAMER SUNK BY THE ICE.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The steamer Golden Gate, of Troy, was cut into by the ice at Stuyvesant, while moored at the dock, last night, and sunk to her hurricane deck at 3 o'clock this morning. There was time to remove her furniture and bedding. The loss is about $10,000.

ALBANY.

A BUSY DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

AN IMPORTANT BILL IN RELATION TO THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED TO A THIRD READING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

To-day's session of the Legislature was a busy and important one. In the Assembly the House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill, and during its consideration, which occupied nearly three hours, Mr. Sloane, who introduced it as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, explained clearly and plainly every item of the bill about which there was any question, and gave the legal authority for every one of the numerous miscellaneous appropriations which are contained in the bill. His clear and common-sense speeches were in marked contrast to the incoherent remarks of the "Geneva Reformer," who was the leader of the last Assembly. After action had been taken on many of the items, the bill was progressed and made the special order for the evening session. Among the bills introduced this morning was an important one by Mr. Strahan, which deprives the Tammany Society of a great deal of its most valuable patronage. It provides, in substance, for the creation in New-York City of a new department, to be designated the Croton Aqueduct Department, to be presided over by an officer to be known as the Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department. He is to be appointed by the Controller, to receive a salary of $10,000 a year, and to hold office for five years. A number of prominent politicians are here advocating the speedy passage of the bill, and it is understood that it will be acted upon without delay.

At the special session of the Assembly held this evening the General Appropriation bill for the support of the State Government was ordered to a third reading without important amendment.

The Senate Committee on Cities held a protracted session to-day for the purpose of hearing Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who made a strong argument in favor of the bill, which requires city and village authorities to report annually to the Secretary of State their financial, social, and sanitary condition. Mr. Eaton also spoke in favor of the bill which regulates labor, salaries, and price of material used by the City of New-York, by requiring the market value to be made the standard of price and compensation. The Sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, to which was referred the resolution calling for an investigation of the means used by the lobby to defeat or secure legislation, have, under the leadership of Mr. Strahan, gone to work in earnest. At the meeting held this evening a gentleman named John McDermott, who is well known about the capital, swore that the noted lobbyist, Barber's man Edwards, had used undue efforts to delay the passage of the Bergh Salt and Nail bill, and that he had induced certain members to vote against it, saying that if it could be put over from Friday until Monday he could get the street railroad companies in New-York to make up a purse to have it defeated. This fully corroborates the statements to this effect which were made by Mr. Strahan at the time.

Gov. Tilden is very anxious to deliver the Message he prepared some time ago on the Canal Auditorship question, if the course adopted by the Democrats in the Senate indicates in any way his Excellency's desire. Last week, it will be remembered, Senator Bradley offered a resolution which he sought to have carried through during the temporary absence of some of the Republican Senators, transmitting Mr. Borden's resolutions in relation to the Auditorship to the Governor. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned before it could be again taken up. The same Senator brought up the question again to-day. His motion being defeated, Mr. Bradley sought to accomplish his object by offering a fresh resolution, similar to one already offered by him and laid on the table. Senator Woodin rose to a point of order, and said that the new resolution was in effect the same as that which had just been passed on by the Senate, and was not, therefore, admissible. The Chair decided the point of order well taken.

A petition from the Board of Aldermen was presented asking that the power be restored to them of confirming or refusing to confirm nominations made by the Mayor.

Senator Woodin's resolution calling upon our Representatives in Congress to oppose the Tom Scott Subsidy bills now before the National Assembly, came to the House, and was concurred in without a dissenting vote. It is understood that Tom Scott telegraphed to a well-known lobbyist here to have the resolution defeated at any cost.

THE MONTREAL ELOPEMENT CASE.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF NEW-YORK SEND AN EXPLANATION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876.

The information regarding the Montreal elopement case, which was asked for a few days ago in a resolution presented by Mr. Fish, was sent in this morning by the President of the Police Commissioners of New-York City. The communication says:

In obedience to this resolution and with the concurrence of my colleagues, I beg respectfully to submit herewith a report of Superintendent Walling relating as directed the circumstances of the case inquired into, and likewise to state that while the manner of proceeding on arrest is pointed out in the Police manual the sole regulation of the department directly pertinent to the point in question is as follows:

"If a policeman arrest a person whom he has good cause and reasonable ground to suspect of having committed a felony, and if the arrest is made directly and fairly, and not from any malice, he will be justified, even though it afterward appear that no felony was committed. But the member of the force must remember to be cautious in such cases, as their defense rests solely on the reasonableness of the suspicions that led to their making the arrest."

Members of the Police force are moreover informed in the school of instruction of the statute relating to arrest and of the common law regarding powers of constables with which they are vested. It has long been the custom of the chief executive officers of the New-York Police to direct the apprehension of individuals upon the more or less specific telegraphic requests of the Police authorities of other cities, domestic or foreign, relying upon the speedy production of documentary or personal proof to sustain such interference or make good a defense to any suit therefor. Such action has seemed to be imperatively demanded by public exigencies and necessary both to prevent New-York from being a resort and asylum of foreign criminals as also to secure the capture and rendition of our own fugitives. This assumption of responsibility has often and again made it possible to secure the extradition and punishment of dangerous criminals and the recovery and restitution of large amounts of stolen property. It has been, too, sanctioned by the courts, notably in the case of F. W. Marvin, alias Morgan, apprehended pursuant to a telegram from Major Greig, of the Liverpool Police, on the arrival of the steamer Calabria, Dec. 13, 1872, by Detective Elder, and who, having been brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, was remanded to await the arrival of an officer from England with papers for his extradition, which was effected in January, 1873.

The principal direct legal authorization for such a practice is to be found in chapter 806 of the Laws of 1867, wherein "It is made the duty of the Police force to protect the rights of persons and property, and for these purposes, with or without a warrant, to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crimes or offenses." As it may well be questioned whether this statute be sufficient to meet the present needs, the Police Commissioners are respectfully of opinion that however salutary may have been the actual operation of the usage above referred to, such grave interference with personal liberty should not be left to official comity and discretion, but should be definitely regulated by further legislation.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM F. SMITH,
President Board of Police.

Secret of Beauty.

How to beautify the complexion and to improve it, and at the same time preserve the skin, are certainly secrets worth knowing. It is successfully accomplished by the use of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." This valuable toilet article removes all discolorations. —*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The cod liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Chery has cured many cases of Consumption. 50 cts. and $1 a bottle.

MARRIED.

GIHON—LE ROY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, WILLIAM GIHON to Mrs. C. LE ROY, daughter of the late Henry R. Remsen, Esq., all of this City.

POND—JOYCE.—At St. James Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. C. B. Smith, WILLIAM A. POND, Jr., to LOUISE M., daughter of James F. Joyce, Esq., all of this City.

STELLE—WHITING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., MORTON B. STELLE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ROSA, daughter of the late George C. Whiting. No cards.

TYSEN—ROWE.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876, at Trinity Church, by Rev. E. Roote, ROBERT F. TYSEN to IDA PICTON, daughter of Griffith Rowe, Esq., both of New York City.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., at his residence, No. 405 Bridge st., WILLIAM YOUNG ARTHUR, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner Montague st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BADEAU.—At New-Rochelle, Wednesday, Feb. 16, MARY, widow of Jonathan Badeau, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, in New-Rochelle, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from 42d st.

BLEAKLEY.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., JOHN F. BLEAKLEY, son-in-law of the late Thomas Fanning.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 209 East 31st st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BRONSON.—At Baltimore, Md., on the 13th of February, 1876, after a week's illness, Mrs. JOANNA BRONSON, widow of Dr. Oliver Bronson, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Church of the Strangers, Mercer st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

CHALMER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1876, THOMAS H. CHALMERS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 414 West 18th st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 1 P. M.

DORAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at his late residence, No. 285 Madison st., JOHN B. DORAN.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ENSWORTH.—At the residence of her son-in-law, F. H. Page, No. 10 East 34th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1876, Mrs. CAROLINE ENSWORTH, wife of the late Judge Ensworth, of Detroit, Mich., and mother of Mrs. Charles A. Brush, of Nyack, N. Y., aged 65 years.

Funeral services at the house on Friday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

FERRIER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 4 A. M., JOHN M. FERRIER, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 44 East 29th st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

HAYNE.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, the infant son of George R. and Isabella C. Hayne.

HOPPING.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, Feb. 11, 1876, AARON D. HOPPING, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Relatives will meet at the residence of A. R. Hopping, No. 92 Pennsylvania av., at 9 A. M. Interment at Hanover. Train leaves Newark, per Morris and Essex Railroad, for Madison at 12:40 P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Gravesend, Long Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, of malignant scarlet fever, MARGARET E., daughter of Margaret and the late Henry Johnson, aged 10 years and 10 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

KNICKERBOCKER.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, LUCY MCCLELLAN, wife of Philip H. Knickerbocker, and daughter of the late Hugh McClellan.

Funeral services from her late residence, on Friday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 8 o'clock A. M.

LAING.—Suddenly, Feb. 15, Mrs. MARTHA G. LAING, in her 68th year.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her brother, William Kemp, No. 267 West 23d st., on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LANE.—Entered into rest on Monday afternoon, Feb. 14, ADOLPHUS LANE, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 121 East 38th st.

MANGAM.—On Monday, after a short illness, FRANKLIN, beloved husband of Eugenie F., and eldest son of Darius R. and Henrietta Mangam.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 26 West 59th st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, 16th inst., at her residence, No. 59 Lexington av., MARGARET, widow of Henry Miller.

Notice of the funeral in Friday's papers.

NOYES.—Feb. 9, in Middletown, N. Y., after a lingering illness, CHARLES E. NOYES, aged 46 years.

ROBINSON.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROOSEVELT.—In Paris, France, Feb. 14, Mrs. CORNELIA VAN NESS ROOSEVELT, widow of James I. Roosevelt, and daughter of the late ex-Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

WATTS.—At No. 21 West 10th st., on the evening of Feb. 15, ANNA WATTS, widow of Dr. John Watts and daughter of the late John Rutherfurd, of New-Jersey, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Friday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLARD.—At Norwalk, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 15, Miss CLARA A. WILLARD, daughter of the late Dr. David Willard, of Wilton.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Lewis J. Curtis, on Thursday, at 3 P. M. Burial at Wilton the following day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.
NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR A WORLD OF READERS.
FOR A WORLD OF READERS.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES contains the greatest variety of original and selected reading matter of any paper printed. There is not a reputable class of newspaper readers which cannot find articles to its taste within the Sunday columns of this paper. First of all, it gives all the latest news, properly condensed and carefully edited. Every important event in this country and all Old World affairs are faithfully recorded.

COLUMNS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES.

Summaries of matters interesting to special and large classes of society are also given; a full record of changes and doings among the churches; a compilation of choice receipts for the household, and correspondence and answers to questions on cooking; a complete report of what has happened during the week in military circles of New-York, and extended theatrical and musical notes.

STORIES BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

A marked feature of the Sunday edition are the original stories from noted pens, which of themselves make the paper a most valuable family companion. "THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA," by Mr. THOMAS HARDY, is now running, and is accompanied by the best popular short stories, some original and others selected from the English magazines. The best portions of the current magazine articles are also given above a page in each Sunday edition, which selections contain a vast number of historical incidents of men and things.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of travel, and of social life abroad, from special correspondents of THE TIMES, are printed every Sunday, and are freighted with interest for every reader. The writers are persons of much observation and critical pens, who entertain while they instruct, and have made their letters welcome guests in every family.

POPULAR SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

A great variety of home topics also has place in the Sunday edition, such as relate to social and domestic life, public characters, society oddities, and popular events. The latest fashions of dress are explained and changes of styles regularly noted.

THE SUNDAY EDITION HAS TWELVE PAGES.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—$12,500 FOR A well furnished house, with two lots, on Jersey City Heights. All the modern improvements; no tank. Within two and three blocks of three lines of horse-cars, connecting with all railroads and six ferries from Cortlandt to 23d sts. The most accessible suburb of New-York, and perfectly healthy. Nearer City Hall than 42d st. PRINCIPALS ONLY address S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

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WHILE ANNOUNCING THE COMPLETE destruction by fire of our late premises, Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, on the 8th inst., we take the occasion to inform our friends that we have purchased the building Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st., now occupied in part by Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons, where we are prepared to fill all orders as before. LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE PHILIP HONE, Esq., comprising very rare and scarce works on AMERICA, LOCAL HISTORIES, &c., &c.; also, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, to be sold by auction, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, at 8 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Calabria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amerique, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct Mails for Brazil, &c., leave New-York March 3.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN THE FINEST Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. Orders receive special attention. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., and 540 9th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE CURATE IN CHARGE.

A Novel. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "Innocent," "Squire Arden," "For Love and Life," &c., &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

With the exception of George Eliot, there is no female novelist of the day comparable to Mrs. Oliphant. Her range is wide. Her felicity of expression and aptitude for story-telling are remarkable; her characters are human beings, not lay figures; her description of life and scenery is accurate and beautiful, and in all her tales the reader will find a number of those suggestive hints and unobtrusive charms which show the hand of a true artist.—*News, London.*

Mrs. Oliphant has that placid yet piquant style which a few English writers possess—which lends a peculiar attraction to their stories, yet offers none of the sensational qualities which offend a critical reader.—*Springfield Republican.*

II.

HIS NATURAL LIFE.

A Novel. By MARCUS CLARKE. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

From the first chapter to the last Mr. Marcus Clarke paints with a realism which makes it impossible not to see vividly the scenes he describes.—*Spectator, London.*

This novel is exceedingly powerful and clever.—*The World, London.*

There is an immensity of power in this most extraordinary book.—*Vanity Fair, London.*

Both pathos and power are present in this book in no small measure, and we recommend all readers to make acquaintance with it without delay.—*Graphic, London.*

III.

SWINTON'S BIBLE WORD-BOOK.

BIBLE WORD-BOOK: A Glossary of Scripture Terms which have Changed their Popular Meaning, or are no longer in General Use. By WILLIAM SWINTON, author of "Harper's Language Series," "Word-Book," "Word-Analysis," &c. Edited by Prof. T. J. CONANT, D. D. 16mo, cloth, $1.

Readers of the English Bible who do not possess any special philological training have long felt the need of a work like this convenient and serviceable little manual. It affords the key to many an obscure passage in the authorized version. The name of Prof. William Swinton, who is well known as the author of several popular histories, and more especially by his admirable series of English grammars and other standard educational works, and that of Dr. T. J. Conant, who in respect to philological acquirements stands second to no living scholar in the world, are a guarantee that the work has been performed in the most thorough manner. At the same time, it is not a learned book. Specifically intended for Sunday-schools and Bible-classes, one great merit of this manual consists in its simple method and treatment. It is really what it purports to be, a help to the clear understanding of the English Bible.

From Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York.

A very valuable hand-book for every Sunday-school teacher and scholar. Great errors are early made and deeply impressed on the mind by the misunderstanding of the words in our English Bible which have become obsolete. * * * Some of these mistakes lead to errors in important doctrines, and to errors in the practical life. Prof. Swinton's little book is, therefore, most useful, and Dr. Conant's name adds to our confidence in its accuracy.

From Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Covenant, New-York.

I think its design excellent and well carried out. It meets a want which, so far as I know, has never been supplied.

From Rev. John W. Kramer, Assistant Minister of Grace Church, New-York.

We have needed something of this character—something taken from larger books, and that our people who are poor and unlearned may be able to get and understand. That the private reading of the Bible may be interesting, people must study it, even as lovers of Shakespeare study his dramas.

From Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New-York.

It furnishes a clear and interesting explanation of those words found in the Scriptures which have either become wholly obsolete, or nearly so; or which have greatly changed their meaning during the last two centuries. The manual has been prepared with great care. The use and meaning of many words are shown by the citation of parallel passages, and by quotations from writers of the early part of the seventeenth century. It can not fail of being useful to all readers of the Bible, and it will prove of special service to Sabbath-school teachers.

From Rev. William Blackwood, D. D., Philadelphia, editor of Blackwood's Bible Dictionary.

The "Bible Word-Book," by Prof. Swinton, has long been needed by many in our churches engaged in Sabbath-school work. He has happily avoided the extremes of diffuseness on the one hand, and obscurity arising from brevity on the other hand. A careful examination of the book has satisfied me that he has omitted no obsolete word in the Scriptures, or term the signification of which has been changed by the lapse of time: while his extracts from Spenser, Shakespeare, Latimer, and others are exceedingly pertinent and expository. Besides, all readers who do not understand Latin or French will find no difficulty in perceiving the meaning of such words as he quotes from these languages. I sincerely hope that this excellent and much-needed manual may be widely scattered through the Sabbath-schools and families of our land.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.

THE GALAXY
FOR MARCH
NOW READY.

GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER'S
REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WAR
are begun in this number.

These articles, it is believed, will be second only to "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs" as vivid pictures of army life and startling adventure.

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MADCAP VIOLET. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," &c.
THE IDEAL AND THE REAL. By JOAQUIN MILLER.
WAR MEMOIRS. By Gen. G. A. CUSTER.
VIVIAN GREY GROWN OLD. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
A BENEDICTION. By MARY B. DODGE.
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READY FEBRUARY 22.
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It does such justice to its noble subject as to supercede the necessity of any future work of the same kind.—Edward Everett.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
Boston.

"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," [illegible], $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association.—The regular meeting of the association will be held at Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Also, election for inspector, to fill vacancy.
J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 16—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent., which is ⅜@¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States bonds, 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 106½. Erie Railway shares, 15⅞; do., preferred, 32; New-York Central, 103.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. Consols, 94 3-16 for money, 94 5-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 16.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account. Erie Railway shares, 16½; New-York Central, 105.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Exchange on London 25f. 16c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier; prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 6⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 16,800 bales, all American. Cotton to arrive 1-32d. cheaper and flat. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 13-32d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 17-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6⅜d.; do., do., shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6½d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6 7-16d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6½d. Produce—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, at 6⅜d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6¼d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6⅜d.

LONDON, Feb. 16—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 23s. 6d. and closed at 23s. 3d.@23s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 16, the following business was transacted:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 78.2 by 100.8, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 178.9 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $29,000 to M. A. Kaufman.

William Kennelly, at public auction, sold the property Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington street, north-east corner of Cedar street, embracing a plot of land 55.5 by 40.5 by 53.9 by 51.4, with old brick buildings thereon, for $24,450, to John H. Schutte.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $8,900, to Edward Lyons. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar court decree, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 19 by 92, on East Sixteenth street, north side, 228.6 feet west of Avenue B., for $7,900, to Mary Braun, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of plot of land on Sedgwick avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, 23d inst.; sale by H. S. Hertz & Son of a house and lot on East Twenty-third street, west of First avenue, 23d inst.; sale by same firm of a house and lot on West Fifteenth street, east of Seventh avenue, 28th inst.; sale by Peter F. Meyer of four lots on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, March 1; sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, west of Sixth avenue, March 1, and sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house and lease of lot on East Forty-fifth street, east of Lexington avenue, March 15.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Six sales are noticed for to-day at the Exchange, viz.:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two two-story brick-front houses, each 14 by 33.4, with plot 31 by 75, Nos. 38 and 40 Oliver street, east side, between Madison and Oak streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, No. 614 Water street, north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; also, the building, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616 Water street, adjoining above.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of Ninety-eighth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Executor's sale of the two-story, attic, and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 23 by 78.6, No. 128 Sixth avenue, adjoining the south-east corner of Tenth street, with alley-way 3.6 feet in rear to Tenth street.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 plot, East 86th st., n. s., 178.9 ft. e. of 5th av., 78.2x100.8	$29,000

By William Kennelly.

Buildings and plot Nos. 147, 147½, and 149 Washington st., n. e. corner of Cedar st., plot 55.5x40.5x53.9x51.4	24,450

By Richard V. Harnett.

4 lots, West 84th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x102.2; sold in one parcel	$8,900
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 16th st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, lot, 19x92	7,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

33d st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 20.6x98.9; Frederick Ackerman, to Frederick P. Ackerman	nom.
5th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 65th st., 25x100; Bernard L. Ackerman to Virginia C. Courtenay	$125,000
Southern Boulevard, n. e. corner of Lorillard Terrace to Orchard st. x irregular, (24th Ward,) William M. Adams and wife to George P. Schingel	5,000
57th st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th av., 5x100.5; Allen L. Mordecai and wife, to Alfred J. Marks	nom.
117th st., n. s., 49.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; Henry Stoney and wife to Philip Milligan	6,500
70th st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d av., 55x100.5; James Wallace to James D. Wallace	nom.
51st st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2; George P. Smith, Referee, to Henry J. Furber	1,000
Old slip, w. s., 13.2½x26x8, (¼ part of;) Mary C. Biggins and husband to Owen Burne	1,750
33d st., 200 ft. of 9th av., 12.6x98.9; William R. Hascall, Referee, to Margaret Schmale	3,630
5th av., n. e. corner 92d st., 100x100.8; Myer S. Isaac, Referee in part, to Josiah Jex	49,850
3d av., w. s., No. 320, 54 ft. s. of 19th st., 26x100; Otto Meyer and wife to John P. Schuchman	nom.
78th st., n. s., 271 ft. w. of 3d av., 18x102.2; Edward C. Miller and wife to Julia Adelberg	9,000
43d st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; Emanuel Levi to Caroline Wogram	9,500
33d st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 12x98.9; Frederick P. Ackerman to Jane A. Ackerman	nom.
23d st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x98.9; George P. Smith, Referee, to Alexander Melville	4,500
Canal st., n. s., 62.4 ft. e. of Laurens st., 12.10x83; Mary L. Ginochio to J. A. Bush	1,500
86th st., n. s., 374 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x100.8½; John Schappert and wife to Bartholomew Donovan	19,000
3d av., w. s., 25x137, (23d Ward;) Hugh J. Campbell and wife to John J. Clarke	8,000
5th av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 28th st., 100x93.9, thence irregular, (¼ part of;) William D. Black to Delia M. Black	nom.
3d av., e. s., 51.11 6-10 ft. n. of 133d st., 90.½x25, (23d Ward;) Caroline B. Reynolds and husband to Charles J. Sutton, Jr.	2,500
88th st., n. s., 308.6⅔ ft. e. of 8th av., 17.1⅓x98.9; John A. Gilman and wife to Ellen L. G. Abbott	nom.
Valentine av., w. s., 50x100, (24th Ward;) Peter B. Berrian to G. De W. Clocke	----
123d st., n. s., 216.1⅓ ft. w. of 4th av., 19.5⅓x100.11; Levi A. Fuller, Referee, to William H. Willits	16,300
Mechanic st., s. w. s., 20x137, (24th Ward;) Charles Billet, Executor, to James Carson	800
87th st., n. s., 213.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x90.11; Ida P. Fleischmann, Executor, to Patrick S. Colton	1,500
Willett st., w. s., 193.5 ft. n. of Stanton st., 18x75; William Sinclair, Referee, to Marianna Knecht	4,100
114th st., s. s., 121.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 33.4x100.11; Terrance McGuire to Anna L. Moore	14,000
William st., n. s., 94.9 ft. w. of Pearl st., 33x18.6; also, No. 269 William st., n. s., 74.9 ft. w. of Pearl st., 10.6x54; Frederick Hock and wife to William Wagner	28,000

LEASES.

4th av., (No. 656,) store and basement, 5 years; Nicholas D. Harder, Assignee, to William C. Birmingham	$1,800
Avenue A, n. e. corner 87th st., 5 years; Joseph Hillenbrand to Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$75.000 WILL BUY A FIFTH AVEnue four-story house, stable, and two lots, below 23d st.; other houses cheap.
PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED HOUSE, NEAR Dr. Hall's new church, for sale very cheap; also beautiful medium-sized house, same locality, $25,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$30.000 ONLY FOR A PERFECT GEM of a medium-size four-story basement house, near 5th av., 18th st.; easy terms. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FIFTH AV., BELOW 50TH ST.—A FINE full-sized house, price very low; others on and near 5th av., all sizes and prices.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$25.000 WILL BUY 55TH ST. CORNER house; cost $40,000 within two years; $30,000, four-story brown-stone, near Windsor Hotel. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

A FULL-SIZE, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, frescoed, brown-stone dwelling on 37th st., Murray Hill, near Park av.; only $35,000; a bargain. Offices Nos. 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES CAN BE bought at prices in accordance with the times, and with immediate possession if desired:

No. 59 5th av.
No. 264 5th av.
No. 178 Madison av.
No. 224 Madison av.
No. 34 West 17th st.
No. 25 West 20th st.
No. 45 East 25th st.
No. 111 East 28th st.
No. 43 West 31st st.
No. 9 West 36th st.
No. 9 East 38th st.
No. 27 West 45th st.
No. 15 East 49th st.

Apply for further particulars and permits by mail or personally at No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED houses, the owners of which will sell at reasonable prices: No. 9 East 54th st., superior, 25 feet; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 19 feet, handsome, $32,500; 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, $31,500; No. 238 Madison av., 33.8 feet; 38th st., west 5th av., 24 feet, $42,500; 55th st., east 5th av., 20 feet, stylish, $39,000; 48th st., east 5th av., elegant, 25x90 feet, $80,000; No. 45 East 25th st., east Madison square, 25 feet, $42,000; 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, in fee, $27,500. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—A BROADWAY store, first-class, two fronts, most eligibly situated for increase in value, will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third to one-half or all cash. Positive price, $250,000; possession any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale in 48th st., near 6th av.; many others in good locations. B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

NEW LISTS.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET at reduced rates. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., THE fine residence on the corner of State st. and Park av.; large and valuable lot, three-eighths of an acre; dwelling is thoroughly fitted with all modern improvements; plate glass; walls painted in oil; new barn, with greenhouse; or, will sell the dwelling adjoining on the east, just completed; lot 70x145 feet; either of these places will make a delightful home, both for Summer or Winter; St. John's Episcopal and the First Presbyterian Churches, both new stone edifices, are within three minutes' walk; horse cars pass the door; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on the property at six per cent. interest. Address or call upon EGBERT MARSH, People's Savings Bank, corner Main and Bank sts., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—FOR ONE OR MORE years, either furnished or unfurnished, a desirable residence in Darien, Conn.; healthy location; good neighborhood; five minutes' walk from depot of N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; one and a half hours from New-York City; churches and schools convenient; house has ten large rooms; large closets, bath-room, furnace in cellar, large yard, good garden, small fruits; carriage-house, &c. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to M. S. MATHER, in Darien, or to G. M. MATHER, with C. T. Raynolds & Co., No. 106 Fulton st., New York, where photograph of house may be seen.

TO RENT—THE FARM OF THE SUBSCRIBER, near Winfield, Long Island, about three and a half miles from the Hunter's Point and Williamsburg ferries; a first-rate place for a milk dairy or hotel farm; good house and outbuildings; forty acres tillable land, and sixty acres in woods and pasture; several fine springs and a never-failing brook. For terms apply to JAMES MAURICE, No. 67 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT THIRTY-three acres, situated on the west shore of Hempstead Harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, and three miles from Roslyn village; twenty-five miles from New-York by boat and rail. Apply to or address M. S. HEISER, Roslyn, Long Island, or DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, No. 88 Nassau st., New-York.

ONE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY SEATS in New-Jersey, twenty miles from City, for sale at sacrifice; large, finely appointed (brick) residence; entrance lodge, gardener's houses, green-houses, fruit orchard, forest, spring water, lakes; location high, healthful, select, commanding extensive outlook. Full particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1, A HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Commerce st., Orange, N. J.; five minutes' walk from North Orange Depot; house supplied with gas, range, bath-room, stationary tubs, furnace, &c.; lot 47x170. Address C. N. WHITE, office H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York City.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale, near railroad depot on the Jersey shore, and within thirty-five minutes of Liberty Street Ferry, four acres, with buildings and water right, &c. For price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS COST, TO CLOSE AN estate, a valuable and successful Summer hotel, in the interior of this State, completely furnished; six acres; embellished grounds.
RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, south of Yonkers. I have several places which can be had on favorable terms.
GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIful country seat of eighteen acres; high grounds; twenty miles from New-York; near depot. Address Post Office Box No. 3,149.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Wilson H. Blackwell, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S sale of valuable
3D AV. BUSINESS CORNER.

By order of SAMUEL RAYNOR, Esq., Executor, No. 2,198 3d av., south-west corner of 120th st., now occupied as J. Stiner & Co.'s tea store.

ALSO,

No. 319 East 117th st., desirable two-story basement and attic FRAME DWELLING HOUSE. Also, at the same time and place, No. 320 West 51st st., (No. 10 Mansfield place,) THREE-STORY BRICK PRIVATE RESIDENCE, within one block of the depot of the
ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Maps, permits, and further particulars of auctioneers,
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS,
No. 4 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH AV., OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO THE NEW JEFFERSON MARKET COURT HOUSE.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executors, the lot, two-story, attic, and basement brick plate-glass-front store and dwelling No. 128 6th av., 23 feet wide by 78 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining the south-east corner of 10th st., with 3 feet 6 inches alley-way in rear to 10th st. Very fine business location. Possession of store immediately and of dwelling May 1 next. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, particulars, &c., of TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Executor, No. 290 Broadway, or at No. 4 Pine st., or at No. 33 East 17th st., from
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under foreclosure, the EXTRA CHOICE, ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, FINISHED, AND FRESCOED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 7 WEST 37TH ST., (two doors from the Brick Church on Murray Hill;) house 25.6 by about 65 feet, lot half the block. Maps and particulars of Anderson & Man, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, No. 54 Wall st., or of V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine st., and branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.

N. B.—Permits to view this superb residence can be obtained of the auctioneer, at either of his offices.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TO RENT or purchase, a three-story house in 20th or 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, D. C. L., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED HOUSE—MEDIUM SIZE, WANTED for two or three years from May, in City; responsible party; small family. Address, stating location, price, &c., J. R. WILLIAMS, Post Office Box No. 5,472.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Well-improved business property on Broadway, or on active business streets, paying fair income on present value. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 22 EAST 42D ST., FULLY AND ELEgantly furnished; will be rented for one or more years to a strictly private family.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

NO. 29 EAST 24TH ST.—UNFURNISHED; RENT $1,800 per year. Apply to owner at 351 5th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A GENtlemen's club, private residence, &c., &c., the four-story stone-front house No. 356 West 23d st., modern and complete in all respects, 25 by 60 all up, and has twenty-two rooms; chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout; conservatory and perfect ventilation; possession 20th of April; rent, $3,500 per annum to an approved tenant.

ALSO,

TO LET, POSSESSION AT ONCE, the four-story stone-front dwelling No. 262 West 21st st., 20 by 60 all up; has twenty-three rooms; rent, $2,300 per annum; gas fixtures throughout.

ALSO,

No. 210 8th av., two flats, nine rooms each; dimensions 25 by 75 all up, and conveniently arranged, with all modern improvements and gas fixtures; rent, $70 per month.

ALSO,

The store No. 220 West 14th st., 25 by 100, and has elevator; rent, $1,000. For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FURNISHED HOUSE, CONSISTING OF BASEment, parlor, and second floor of three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, West 46th st., between 8th and 9th avs., north side; furniture and house new and complete; owner will board in the house if desired. Address Home Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—PLEASANT, large cottage, ten rooms; heater, range, &c.; stable, with two stalls; rent very low. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—TO LET—FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, to a private family, very low; will be put in perfect order.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.
To let, the very desirable building, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place; six stories, 29x100.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling on 23d st., to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine, and No. 33 East 17th st., V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, NO. 30 GREAT JONES st., suitable for a private boarding-house, or would be altered to suit business purposes. Apply to G. D. ARCHER, No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 19.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST.,
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD ST.

TO LEASE.

OFFICES—Main and other, No. 240 Broadway.
LOFTS—No. 738 Broadway and near Broadway.
STORES—Nos. 1,155, 1,157, 1,159 Broadway.
LOTS—West 32d st., and 8th av., opposite Park.
FLOORS—West 25th st.; West 32d st.
HOUSES—West 25th st.; West 32d st; 8th av., opposite Park; East 83d st.; West 107th st.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av., 8 to 10 A. M.

BROADWAY STORES AND LOFTS TO LET. CHOICE LOCATIONS, LOW RENTS.
Broadway, near Grand st., 25x100.
Broadway, near Bleecker st., 25x90.
Broadway, corner Waverley Place, 29x100.
Broadway, near 11th st., 25x100.
Union Square, near 16th st., 25x60.
Broadway, near 21st st., 25x100.
Broadway, near 30th st., 22x75.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET, ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE POST OFFICE—A very large first floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, basement, and sub-cellar No. 418 Broome st., close to and west of Broadway: store, 25x50; basement and sub-cellar 25 by about 70 feet; well lighted and dry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—BUILDINGS AND STORES IN MAIDEN lane, near Nassau st., suitable for jewelry, fancy goods, furs, &c.; also one in Bond st.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A SPLENDID NEW STORE TO LET IN Catherine st., near ferry, suitable for boots and shoes, dry goods, carpets, clothing, &c.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET.—TWO UPPER LOFTS OF BUILDING Nos. 54 and 56 Duane st. Apply on the premises to F. PATUREL & Co.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS FOR A FIRST-ORDER IRON LIGHT-HOUSE TO BE ERECTED ON FOWEY ROCKS, SEA-COAST OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of all of the metal work, excepting the foundation and first series, of a skeleton iron light-house, to be erected on Fowey Rocks, Florida, in accordance with the accompanying specifications and drawings.

The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of a sea-going vessel or vessels at ——.

The bid should state the sum, in United States currency, for which the entire metal work as shown on the drawings and described in the specifications will be completed, fully erected at the workshops, then taken down after acceptance, and delivered as aforesaid, and should also state the day and date on which it shall be so completed and delivered, under forfeit, as specified in the "Form of bid annexed."

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Light-house Establishment, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications must, in case of rejection, be made good at the expense of the contractor.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two competent sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten (10) days after notice is given that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) signed by two competent bondsmen, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required.

A copy of the specifications must be inclosed with the bid, as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for all of the metal-work, excepting the foundation and first series, of a skeleton light-house for Fowey Rocks, Florida," and then inclosed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the undersigned.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

Payments for the work will be made upon estimates certified to by the agent of the Light-house Establishment; but twenty (20) per centum of the amount of each estimate will be withheld until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

Plans, specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained from the undersigned.
PETER C. HAINS,
Engineer-Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—A STABLE ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Judge Smith's; bulkhead, vacant lots, and buildings foot of Gansevoort st., suitable for any purpose.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, is daily found the most select help, of all nationalities, and for all situations, male and female.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Respectable servants waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy willing and obliging young woman, thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate; will care children; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl to do either sewing or chamber-work, or for either capacity; has very best of reference; a competent young woman, not afraid to work or turn her hand to anything; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; will assist in waiting; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 692 9th av., between 47th and 48th sts.; ring first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Sewing.—By a most desirable German girl; speaks English; is very respectable; willing and obliging; wages no object for a good home. Can be seen for two days at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a Jewish family; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting in a first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Call at or address No. 127 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; can embroider and braid; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CITY or country; by a neat, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference. Call or address Delia, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person as chamber-maid; will do fine washing or chamber-work and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 303 61st st., corner 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable young girl as chamber-maid or nurse; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 667 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; has the very best of City reference. Call from 9 to 12, at the Church of Our Saviour, near 39th st., 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and plain sewer; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 256 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 350 West 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A PROTestant woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; is also a superior washer and ironer, and can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent cook and laundress; is a good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, and game; no objection to a long distance in the country; good City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 323 8th av., near 26th st., drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as excellent family cook; makes excellent soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; understands game and poultry, also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman; ten years' best testimonials; meats, game, fowl, &c., soups; excellent baker; good washer and ironer; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women as two first-class servants; one as first-class cook and the other as first-class laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 35th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS family cook; willing to go to the country; understands milk and butter; is a competent laundress, and a reliable thorough servant for any family requiring such; wages will be less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, breads, and pastries; in a first-class private family or boarding-house; best references. No. 151 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; will do the coarse washing if required; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as a good cook and assist in washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; understand their work; good wages required. Call at their present employer's, No. 121 West 55th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A TIDY, CAREFUL SCOTCH woman as good cook in a boarding-house; is a good laundress; understands milk and butter; a home more of an object than money. Call No. at 228 East 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; City reference; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 337 East 22d st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls to go together, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a small hotel or first-class club-house; thoroughly acquainted with the business; good reference. Address C., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference from her last place; no cards answered. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron; best City references. Call for two days at No. 354 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with the washing; City references. Apply at No. 128 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS AN EXperienced cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS GOOD COOK in a private family; understands bread, biscuit, pastry, meats, soups, &c.; good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 340 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, boning, larding, side dishes, jellies, pastry, desserts of various kinds; has good City references. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 245 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 554 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 438 6th av., room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Address M. C., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FIVE YEARS' reference from her last place. Call at No. 994 6th av., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; best city reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small American family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; capable and trustworthy; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 409 West 24th st., near 9th av., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and baker; excellent laundress; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; can be well recommended. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., top floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, (lately landed from England,) in a private family; would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 357 West 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer and good baker, or would do house-work in a small family in the City; good reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; good bread baker; City or country. Call at No. 339 East 12th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 110 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman of experience in a private family; good City reference. Address M. N. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or chamber-maid and waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,237 2d av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as cook or laundress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 883 3d av.; ring third bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, INdustrious, and very competent woman; has good City reference; City or country. Call or address Eliza, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FRENCH, (CORdon Bleu;) wages, $35; has excellent City references and fifteen years' practice. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 556 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family; six years' reference from her previous employer. Address Cook, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN cook all kinds of American cooking; good bread and biscuit maker; two years' City references. Call at No. 109 West 4th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; three years' City reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 32 West 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; engagements by the day; all the latest fashions for evening dresses; best reference. Address F., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER OF EXPErience desires a few customers; will fit ladies at their houses and take work home; refers to patrons. Address V. H. A., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands ladies' and children's dress-making, wishes a few engagements by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 205 West 60th st., first bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; perfect cutter and fitter; will engage by day or week on very moderate terms during dull season; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer would engage for $7 a week; can use sewing-machines. Call at No. 200 West 36th st., near 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day or week; can cut and fit; will go at $1 50 per day. Call at No. 321 7th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment (American) to take entire charge; undoubted references. Address C. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a well-recommended young woman; four years' best reference from last place; good family cook; excellent washer and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN woman; a good cook and laundress; makes biscuit, &c., and is very neat in her person; wears print dresses; wishes to do down-stairs or general work; in City or country; last reference three years. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A neat, tidy, competent girl; is a good cook and laundress; willing and industrious; has good City reference. Call or address Kate, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant girl, as general house servant; good City reference. Call at West Side Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small family of adults; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., top floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 1,273 3d av., near 73d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman to do general house-work in a small family; references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO speaks perfectly French, Italian, German and English; is a very good and tasteful dress-maker and trimmer; can wait on a lady and teach the languages. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable French girl as lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress; understands the machine; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN; LADY'S MAID, who speaks French and English, till 1st of March; excellent traveler. Address M. H. G., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, "whom we know," as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style, and has excellent references from last place. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire of M. K.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, well recommended by best families, as first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, puffing, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress who understands puffing and polishing; does up children's clothes beautifully; has good references. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; will assist in chamber-work if required; best City reference from last place; no objections to City or country. Address, for two days, No. 331 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would go out by the day, or take gentlemen's and ladies' washing or ironing at her own house, at a moderate price. Call at or address No. 198 Avenue A, between 12th and 13th sts., Room No. 8.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent laundress; will assist in chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 5 East 47th st.: present employer's.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or would assist with chamber-work; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 336 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as a competent laundress; best City reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 145 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; can do all kinds of laces, puffing, or fluting; excellent City references. Call at 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; private family only. Can be seen for two days at 113 East 21st st., present employer's.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN person, speaking French and English, as maid and seamstress, or attend to growing children; is a good hair-dresser; reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children; has ten years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; six years' excellent City reference. Call or address No. 384 9th av., in the store.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to travel, or see to growing children; has ten years City reference. Call at No. 22 East 45th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; recommended as a thorough infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; would take care of growing children; good plain seamstress, and would do up-stairs work; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL as infants' nurse; take entire charge from birth and bring it up by hand if required; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand; bring up a baby from its birth; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as infant's nurse; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 223 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class nurse and first-class seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is thoroughly experienced in the care of children; is a good seamstress; can come well recommended. Address M. M., No. 314 East 34th st., near 2d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS first-class children's nurse and sew; or would do the cooking for a small family; would like a home in a Methodist family. Call at Mrs. Reynold's New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of a child or wait on a lady; understands ladies' hair-dressing and sewing. Address M. P. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS INfant's nurse; or would take care of growing children, and would do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement, for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; will do light chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 637 6th av., near 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF invalid lady or as nurse for children; City or country; a good home more an object than wages. West Side Association, No. 403 West 29th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and do sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, JUST DISENgaged; will engage by the week or month; best of City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, PROTESTANT; understands her business perfectly, and capable of taking entire charge from birth; excellent City reference. Call at No. 603 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid and to do [illegible] and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS NURSE TO A baby or young children, and plain sewing; good City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take care of an invalid lady and to do family sewing; good City reference. Call at 114 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse; very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS INFANT'S nurse and to assist in chamber-work; willing and obliging; good City reference; present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at Mr. McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress in a private family; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady and assist other children; good City reference. Call at No. 86 Irving place.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can operate; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent person; to do up-stairs work, sew by Wheeler & Wilson machine, or assist with other work; eleven years' City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch young woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; no objections to a boarding-house or hotel; good references. Address W. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; would do chamber-work or plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging; neat and clean in habits; best City reference from last place. Address C. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very competent young woman as waitress or chamber-maid; has an excellent disposition; very willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 320 East 26th st., one flight up, back rooms.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid; is fully capable and has best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very respectable colored girl; understands her business; possessing an amiable disposition. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; UNderstands her business perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understanding her business, she is neat, sober, and honest, as shown by her references. Can be seen at the French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; understands taking care of silver and making salads; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 237 East 62d st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant waitress, who can have best City reference; City or country. Call or address at No. 64 East 41st st.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN AGED NINETEEN, A GOOD penman and correct at figures, wishes a situation; first-class references as to honesty and business experience; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for one week, Neighbor Jackwood, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS butler in a private family, or to take charge of dining-room in a boarding-house; understands care of silver, dressing salad, and carving; will take low wages for two months; best of City and country references. Address A. J. B., No. 309 7th av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man; has excellent testimonials; will be highly recommended by present and previous employers; age, thirty; wages $50 per month. Address A. Cook, No. 205 East 20th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGlishman, single, thirty-four years of age, of temperate habits; thoroughly understands the care of horses; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good references. Address or apply to Coachman, Dr. Cattanach's, V. S., No. 15 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man; thoroughly understands his business; is a steady, careful driver; willing and obliging; four years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 123 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references from his late employers. Call or address B. T., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has four years' best City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man aged twenty-nine years, who can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, and is a good vegetable and flower gardener; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG GERMAN man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and his business; understands plain gardening; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, cattle, &c.; would be found a useful man around a gentleman's place; best of references. Address E. D., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED thirty; married, without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; [illegible] investigation [illegible]. Address H. P., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR GROOM.—By a good man [illegible] business thoroughly [illegible] vegetable gardener [illegible]. Address Thomas, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, with five years' best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address W. S., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; IS fully competent to take care of carriage or road horses; best of City reference; disengaged 1st of March. Address L. H., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; good City references from last employer; no objection to the country. Address James, No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APpearance; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference from his last employer. Address B. G. F., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or Stillings, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (single;) understands the proper care of horses, &c.; two years' best City reference from last place; any one wishing a first-class man can address Trustworthy, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; [illegible] driver; [illegible] to the country; [illegible] address L. [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, whose last employer can recommend him as a very superior man. Address C. H., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; [illegible] address H. W., [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can be highly recommended by the last employer, with whom he lived seven years. Call at Mr. Sayre's Law Office, No. 397 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance, who has thorough knowledge of his business, will be found willing and obliging; best of country and City reference. Call or address M. Logan, No. 31 West 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; understands his business in all its branches; has first-class references; willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, present employer's, No. 164 West 47th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; good City reference; City or country. Call or address James, at Farmer's livery stable, No. 130 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of middle age; understands his business thoroughly, having undoubted City reference. Address E. M., No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

DAIRY-MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN (MARRIED) man, to run a large milk or dairy farm by the month or on shares. Address, giving all particulars, W. H. Axtell, No. 122 West 54th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWEDE,) A SOber, honest, and hard-working man; can milk, plow, build stone walls, drive oxen and horses; wages no object. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, with the best testimonials for honesty, sober, neat, and willing; [illegible] Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in the management of greenhouses and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, laying out and improving places; unexceptionable references for character and ability. Address G. H., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; [illegible] but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address B. C. H., care A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTESTant,) small family; understands care of greenhouses, &c.; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference from present employer, who can be seen. Address Thomas Little, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG married man; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and the care of a gentleman's place in general; best references. Apply for three days, J. G. Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS in all its different branches; first-class character for ability and conduct; wishes a situation where the full routine of gardening would be carried out. Address I. N., No. 15 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands greenhouse, grapery, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; first-class references. Address [illegible] Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT, FOR EIGHT or nine months, or the Summer season; has had long practical experience in the business; first-class City reference. Address Gardener and Florist, Box No. 234 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—Understands the care of horses and cows, and general work on a gentleman's place; Protestant; best of references. Address, for two days, Robert, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS gardener and farmer; is willing to take full charge or on shares; has best of references. Call at No. 27 Pitt st., basement.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; IS A thorough gardener in all its branches; has twenty-three years' experience in this country; good references. Address E. H., West Chester village.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored man, with good references, as waiter, groom, fireman, coachman, or anything around a gentleman's place, in the City or country; not particular about the wages. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A COLORED BOY IN A FAMily or office; first-class references. Call, for two days, at No. 149 West 52d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE TRUSTWORTHY Protestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes good care of his silver, and also makes the best of salads; can be recommended highly from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable young man; understands his business thoroughly and is willing and obliging; best City references. Address J. M., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; has the most satisfactory reference; understands his duties perfectly; good references. Address E. M., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business perfectly; good references. Address Swede, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; good City references. Address W. H., Box 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN private family; four years' good City references. Address J. M. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN IN a first-class private family; six years' reference from his last place. Address J. D., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A first-class private family; unexceptionable reference from his previous employer. Can be seen at No. 322 West 21st st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS waiter in a private family; [illegible] City references. Address R. G., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter; best City references. Call or address W. Q., No. 745 10th av., room No. 6.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; [illegible] the best family in the City. Address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SALESmen to supply the retail trade with [illegible] Feb. 18, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 66; after the above date, address A. C. LANDERS & CO., Box No. 747 Newport, R. I.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of the nursery; [illegible] City references required; none but Protestants need apply. Call between 9 and 11:30 A. M. at No. 67 West 10th st.

WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE COMMISSION business, a young man about seventeen years old; must be a good penman, [illegible] Address, with references, COMMISSION, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City, a cook and laundress combined; also, a chamber-maid and waitress. The lady can be seen by applying at MRS. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av., at 9 o'clock, with references.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE CITY, A PROTestant American woman, from thirty-five to forty years of age, to wait upon a sick lady. Apply with reference at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT PERSON WILLING to sew for a home in a private family. Address MOTHER, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS COOK; MUST BE competent, and with good City reference; wages, $18. Apply at No. 17 West 31st st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A FARMER, COMPETENT AND RELIable, to take entire charge of a gentleman's dairy farm of 100 acres, twenty head of cattle, in Westchester County. B. M. BRUNDIGE, 919 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work; references required. Apply at No. 411 West 43d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY, and to do the washing and ironing. Reference required. Apply for 12 at No. 27 Bank st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APPLY at No. 30 East 38th st.

INSTRUCTION.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; (established 1849;) private lessons in all branches; ladies' department; backward persons and foreigners rapidly advanced; writing lessons by the monthly.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, [illegible] West 127th st.; [illegible] County and Long Island. [illegible]

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information free; [illegible] Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 30th st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with competent teachers. No charge for introducing. [illegible] AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—229 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC...............SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz......................Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Heliard....................Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier...................Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.................................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO......................................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA...................................March 7, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA...................................March 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN..............................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA................................March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
CLARIBEL.............................Feb. 17.
ATLAS...................................March 11.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....................................March 1.
ETNA....................................March 15.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from State Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..............Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION......................SATURDAY..........FEB. 19
GULF STREAM..................WEDNESDAY.........Feb. 23

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........................Thursday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MEXICO.............................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........................Thursday, March 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO...........................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA...........................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.,
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 17.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.........Saturday, April 8
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR......Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN...Sat., March 4
SALIER........Sat., Feb. 26 | WESER....Sat., March 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin...$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO.........Feb. 16 | HINDOO...............March 11
OTHELLO.........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO...........Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA.......WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA......WED., March 8
*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....................THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
TheQueen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Spain, March 4, 11 A. M.
England, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Egypt, March 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON........................WEDNESDAY, March 1
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..................March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.......................THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS...............................TUESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FILES OF EVENING POST FROM 1850 to 1874; daily *Tribune* from 1852 to 1874, dates inclusive. BOOKS, No. 49 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York.

Jacob Campbell,
Elisha Brooks,
Chas. E. Fleming,
Russell H. Hoadley,
Edward Hotchkiss,
Henry Sidenberg,
Wm. D. Ryder,
Jno. L. Daniels,
Fred'k Hazelton,
H. O. Hotchkiss,
Fred'k S. Myers,
John Nesbit,
John B. Snook,
Geo. A. Leavitt,
S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Sam'l Hawk,
Olin G. Walbridge,
Aaron S. Robbins,
Zimri West,
Edwin G. Freligh,
Joseph H. Didier,
John A. Merritt,
August Pottier,
Wm. W. Watson,
Henry L. Hotchkiss,
Henry J. Robinson,
Chas. H. Meigs,
Joseph S. Lowrey.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at noon, for the sale of 60,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
St. Louis and South-eastern.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.
LOUISIANA DIVISION.

Bondholders who have subscribed or desire to subscribe to the plan to purchase and organize a company to control the property of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, (bought by me Nov. 18, 1874,) as proposed in my circular of Oct. 22, 1875, are requested to meet, for the purpose of completing an organization, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1876, at 1:30 P. M. F. M. AMES, Trustee.
CANTON, Mass., Feb. 14, 1876.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED.

Bondholders are requested to communicate promptly with MORGAN, HOLMES & BROOKE, No. 35 Broad st., New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS EXPIRES FEB. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF F. P. OLCOTT & CO., No. 45 WALL ST.,
(P. O. Box No. 1,938,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL GOLD SIXES, DUE 1891.—Having been the purchasers of the two million dollars of Canal Sixes on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Controller's advertisement at that time, all of which have been placed by us, we are now authorized to offer one million five hundred thousand dollars Canal Sixes, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July; principal and interest payable in coin.
F. P. OLCOTT & CO.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the election of President and Directors will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the company in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 234 South 3d st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 21 to the 26th, both days inclusive.
W. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE OFFERing privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago, costing $50 and upward, are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the Exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS!

$100,000 NEWARK CITY, N. J. 7 per cent. WATER BONDS, May and November, 1905. 110 and interest.
50,000 NEWARK CITY, N. J., 7 per cent. IMPROVEMENTS, May and November, 1893, 108½ and interest.
50,000 BURLINGTON CITY, IOWA, 6 per cent. BONDS, April and October, 1895, 93 and interest.
50,000 CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent, April and October, 1895, 90 and interest.

For sale by
RANDAL H. FOOTE,
NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
in sums from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.

Open daily from 10 to 4, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

Interest dividend January, 1876, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits over $5 and not exceeding $1,000; on the second $1,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

N. B.—This bank transacts only a strictly savings bank business, and does not receive on deposit over $2,000 from any one individual.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIPHALET WICKES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Eliphalet Wickes, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of January, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WILSON, of the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. COCHRAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John W. Cochran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fourth day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
W. H. MCDOUGALL, Solicitor for Petitioner, 18 Wall street. f3-law3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB N. McINTIRE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six month next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE GREGORY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, South District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NELSON H. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—No. 2,865.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern: That the undersigned will sell at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., various claims of said estate against persons in the United States and West Indies, such claims payable in gold, amounting to $12,631 42-100, and such claims payable in currency, amounting to $89,543 36-100, and twenty (20) shares of the Merchants' Exchange Reading and News Association. Further particulars may be had at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., No. 322 Broadway, or of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, attorneys for the Assignee, No. 49 Wall street.—Dated February 8, 1876.
f10-law3wTh PAUL F. FULLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATALIE MYERSON and HUGO H. PLANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Natalie Myerson and Hugo H. Plant, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1876.
PHINEAS L. COOPER,
f17-law3wTh* No. 448 Broome st., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. FERDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John J. Ferdon, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876.
f17-law3wTh* SILAS D. GIFFORD, Assignee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—PERPETUAL POLICY OF insurance No. 40,471, issued by the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to EDWARD KING, on premises situate on lot bounded by Golden Hill, King, Bowery, and Spring sts., Newport, R. I. Any person finding the same will please return it to DAVID KING, JR., No. 58 Pine st., New-York.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, A LADY'S WATCH, with chain, bar, and pendants; hunting case, engraved on one side with a shield, on the other a dog. A suitable reward given, and no questions asked, if the same is returned to No. 165 Madison av.

STRAYED—ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK MONDAY EVENing, from No. 7 West 37th st., a small SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. The telegraph boy who found him the same evening on a neighboring door-step will much oblige by returning him and receiving a liberal reward.

LOST—ON 39TH ST., TUESDAY, FEB. 15, A BLACK and tan DOG; had on a water-proof blanket; answers by the name of Gyp. Liberal reward for his return to No. 70 West 39th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1.257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A LARGE, handsomely furnished front room, southern exposure, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 13 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs. References.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms, to be vacated the 1st of March; desirable for a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, or family, with private table.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM, SECond floor; large, handsome room, third floor; one on fourth; running water. Dining room, parlor floor; house extra wide.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THEIR OWN house will rent, with board, second floor to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 130 West 29th st.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR, TOGETHER OR separately, private table or otherwise; also, single room for gentleman; possession immediately. No. 283 4th av., near 22d st.

SECOND FLOOR ON 5TH AV.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished; private table; also, rooms with or without board, in choice locations; only first-class houses registered at No. 588 6th av. A. DAILEY.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, third floor, with board, to a gentleman. References.

A PARTY DESIRING FIRST-CLASS apartments on 5th av., with private table, can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, 588 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

SOME ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, if desired, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, PRIvate bath-room, &c., newly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— A suite of sunny front rooms, second floor; other very desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, with first-class board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD FOR himself and sister in a small private family where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, giving necessary information as to terms, &c., HAZELTINE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD AND THREE FURnished or unfurnished rooms for clergyman, wife, and two small children; terms low. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1.257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, second story, to let to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS UNexpectedly vacated; singly or in suite; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND ADULT SON, (Americans,) desires a floor, unfurnished, in a private house; location, 23d to 50th st., 3d to 6th av.; rent about $30 per month; references exchanged. Address X. Y., *Herald* Office.

HOTELS.

United States Hotel.
42D ST.,
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVS.,
OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia, will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st., are prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests, at rates from $1 to $3 per day. Restaurant prices to suit the times.
STEWART & CO., Proprietors.
D. P. PETERS, Manager.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LEVI A. KENT, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. McCORMICK, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 11 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on seventy dollars part thereof, and from the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on five thousand dollars, remainder thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—New-York, dated January 18, 1876.
CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Pine street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1876.—Dated January 26, 1876. CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
ja27-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES T. FOSTER, plaintiff, against JAMES HALL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and one 30-100 dollars, with interest on $600 thereof from 1st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 22, 1875.
E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 22, 1875.
E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja20-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY WILLIS, plaintiff, against MARGARET WILLIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Margaret Willis: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 151 West Tenth street, at said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1876. FRANK HENOCQUE,
ja20-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of TIMOTHY G. SEELEY, late of the village of Oneida, New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Madison, by Eleanor Seely and J. E. Ferry, Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits of the said intestate, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Morrisville, Madison County, on the 20th day of March next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1876.
CHARLES L. KENNEDY,
ja27-law6wTh Surrogate of Madison County.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER
JACOB C. BOGERT,
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, } Executors.
n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.
SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF,
SIXT. CARL KAPFF,
CHARLES SCHEDLER, } Executors.
ja6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES D. WURTS, Executor.
s30-law6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

Immense Success.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S
MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES,
GIVEN IN THE LIGHT,
NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,
NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AV. HOTEL,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVE'G AT 7:30 P. M.
W. IRVING BISHOP..............................Manager

Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated *spiritual-physical test medium*, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-room, London, before his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and royal family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages, and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.

From New-York Herald, Jan. 25.

Might truly be called a *marvelous* seance. The guitar was *seen to rise in the air*, while some *invisible hand* was thrumming it for a space of three minutes. The committee was allowed to *hold* the medium, and the manifestations occurred as *before*. The medium mentioned certain spirits that came to visit some of the people in the circle, among them a pale, blue-eyed lady who died three years ago, and the description was so *accurate* that one gentleman *fairly blanched*. It is *inexplicable*.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 9:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport.
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

12TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MATINEE OF "PIQUE."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30,
TWELFTH LADIES' MATINEE OF
PIQUE!

LADIES ARE ADVISED to secure their seats in advance, and thus avoid the crush and subsequent disappointment of many previous matinées.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Return, after the most successful tour upon record, of the
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Mr. C. D. HESS..Director
A MOST ACCEPTABLE REPERTOIRE,
employing the full strength of the UNRIVALED COMPANY will be presented, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
with Flotow's charming opera,
MARTHA.
The representative American Prima Donna,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
appearing as Lady Henrietta.
TUESDAY,
BENEFIT Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN.
its first representation here in English.
WEDNESDAY—Meyerbeer's STAR OF THE NORTH;
KELLOGG..................as..................CATTERINA
THURSDAY—ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT.)
FRIDAY—LUCIA, (KELLOGG.)
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Reserved seats, $2; sale opens on Thursday, Feb. 24.

CARD.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent Composer and Teacher, Superintends the Piano Department.
MAX MARETZEK, the Operatic Director, Directs the Vocal Department.

TERMS. { Classes of three pupils........$10 per quarter.
Classes of two pupils.......... 15 per quarter.
Strictly private lessons....... 30 per quarter.

NEW TERMS NOW COMMENCING.
Subscription books open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
The celebrated ARION PIANOS are used in the school.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State st.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.....Lessees and Managers

QUEEN AND WOMAN

This new drama will be given every evening this week. It will be illustrated by magnificent scenes and by a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Messrs. Fred. Robinson, Edw'd. Arnott, Edw'd. Lamb, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and J. C. Coulter; Misses Ida Vernon, Kate Claxton, Laura Thorpe, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye.

In consequence of Miss CLARA MORRIS' approaching engagement, the present representations of this drama are limited to one week. Saturday Matinée at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LUCILLE WESTERN
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine in the great emotional drama of
EAST LYNNE.

Supported by Mr. J. B. Studley and an excellent company. Admission, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. EAST LYNNE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30. All reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART...........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Entire change Monday, Feb. 14, and during the week. First appearance of the talented and versatile actor,
Mr. JOHN W. JENNINGS.
Mr. Jennings will perform his great character of Melter Moss, in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Reappearance of Rickey and Barney. First appearance of Wm. Barry. First appearance of Paddy Murphy. The entire company in a new Olio. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHICKERING HALL.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.
R. J. De CORDOVA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 19. Subject—"Courtship and Marriage." George W. Morgan, Organist. Tickets for the entire course of (5) five entertainments, $2; single reserved, 75c. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN to follow, Feb. 29. Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS,
now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8,
LA FAVORITA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Signor REINA. Seats can be secured at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Comets, Blake-Edwards-Weston Sensation Troupe, the Ainsleys, Nat. C. Goodwin, and 160 Great Star Artists. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30. Matinée Tuesday and Friday.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO. has this day expired by its own limitation.

Mr. ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH will sign in liquidation.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLPH GANS.

No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business, (foreign and domestic.)
PHILIP HEIDELBACH,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER,
ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
ESPY HEIDELBACH & CO.

OFFICE OF E. L. FRANK, No. 51 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

The undersigned has this day established himself in the general banking and brokerage business.
E. L. FRANK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000 TO $100,000.—ACTIVE OR special partner wanted by an importing and manufacturing firm of this City of high standing; goods staple and sold on short credits; excellent bankers' facilities abroad and home credit unlimited; more capital wanted to meet the demands of the rapid increase of the business. Communications treated strictly confidential. Address G. A. F., Box 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PARTNER IN MANUfacture and sale of best boot-blacking on market, with $500 to $1,000 capital. Address J. F. H., Post Office Box No. 3,284.

GROCERIES, &C.

FRESH ALDERNEY BUTTER
FROM
HILL TOP FARM,

of unequaled excellence, free from artificial coloring matter and other impurities, delivered by wagon, twice a week, directly from farm, at MACY & CO.'S, grocers, Nos. 438 and 757 6th av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRIDAY.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS' ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, AT 8 P. M.
Debut of Miss MATILDA PHILLIPPS,
In Rossini's popular opera, LA CENERENTOLA.
CENERENTOLA (first appearance here)....
Miss MATILDA PHILLIPPS
CLORINDA................................Signorina LAMBERTI
THISBE...........................Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
RAMIRO...................................Signor BUGANINI
DANDINI.......................................Signor CARPI
DON MAGNIFICO...........................Signor FERRANTI
ALIDORO...................................Signor LOCATELLI
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR...................Signor A. TOMASI
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 19, AT 1:30,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE—LA FAVORITA.

General admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 50 and $2. Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats and boxes now at Academy Box Office, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK.......................................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

85TH TO 92D TIME OF
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19,
FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF
ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
*** EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
IMPORTANT NOVELTIES AND REVIVALS
are unavoidably
POSTPONED
in consequence of the increasing demand for seats to witness Mr. BROUGHAM'S fine drama, replete with ROMANTIC INTEREST AND POWERFUL EFFECTS, entitled
JOHN GARTH,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice, with the following array of names in
THE CAST:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. A. STEVENSON, Mr. A. FITZGERALD, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss NINA VARIAN, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10:30.

STEINWAY HALL.
THREE GRAND CONCERTS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, and Matinée on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19,
BY THE
BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB.
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. B. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN,
Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. E. WEINER,
Mr. E. GRAMM, Mr. A. BELZ.
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston.
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Pianist.
TEMPLE QUARTET, of Boston,
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.
Tickets, $1, with reserved seats. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager.........................Mr. W. STUART.
ELECTRICAL SUCCESS.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
G. F. ROWE and his new comedy, in four acts,
BRASS.
STORY INTERESTING, CAST STRONG, | SCENERY BEAUTIFUL, "Thoroughly enjoyable."
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Box Office open from 8 to 4. Reserved seats $1 50.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH CONCERT, Saturday Evening, Feb. 19, at 8.
General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss JULIA RIVE, Pianiste.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY,
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
POEME SYMPHONIQUE—"On the Mountain"....Liszt
CONCERTO—For the Piano, No. 5, Op. 73..Beethoven
Miss JULIA RIVE.
OVERTURE—"Faniska"................................Cherubini
RONDEAU—For the Piano, in Eb, Op. 16.........Chopin
Miss JULIA RIVE.
SYMPHONY—No. 4, D minor.......................Schumann
Tickets with reserved seats, for sale at Decker Bros., No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public that Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, on her way from Baltimore to Boston, will appear on
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
in her celebrated character of DONNA ANNA in
DON GIOVANNI,
and on
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, in a
GRAND MATINEE,
in one of her favorite rôles.
The sale of seats will commence Monday, Feb. 21.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th St. and Broadway. Temple of Sensational Novelties. Original and leading model Varieties of America. Finest, funniest, spiciest entertainment in the City. Most beautiful women. Handsomest ballet in the universe. Olio and Grand Melange de Fascination. 60 stars. Evening at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2. To-day, To-day, Fattie Stewart. Tricks. Love and Murder. Demonio. La Minuet. New tableaux. James Messenger. Aubry and Moulton. Virginia Stickney.

STEINWAY HALL. Mr. T. J. H. DAUM.

Third and last recital of Classical Music.
THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1876, at 2 P. M.
Messrs. Ed. Mollenhauer and F. Bergner will assist in rendering Schumann's Trio in F and Schubert's Trio in B Flat, for piano, violin, and violoncello. Single admission, $1. Tickets may be obtained at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and at the door on day of recital.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
Evening at 8.
C. W. BARRY and
LOUIS ALDRICH
in Barry's four-act Centennial drama,
THE SPY.
Matinée at 2.
LOUISE SYLVESTER,
A. H. SHELDON,
T. WOOD, H. STEWART,
L. R. WILLARD, &c., in the
ROLL OF THE DRUM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinées Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE...Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

DR. JOHN LORD,
In ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, at 11:30,
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,
A new lecture.
In BROOKLYN, FRIDAY—Athenæum at 11.
MOHAMMED.

FINE ARTS.

A. ELLIOTT NASH'S
CERAMIC COLLECTION,
NOW ON VIEW AT THE ART ROOMS,
NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

THIS COLLECTION IS RICH IN CHOICE EXAMPLES OF SEVRES, DRESDEN, OLD ENGLISH, AND ORIENTAL PORCELAIN, AND CONTAINS RELICS AND HEIR-LOOMS OF THE OLDEST NEW-ENGLAND FAMILIES. ALSO, A COLLECTION OF BRIC-A-BRAC, ANDIRONS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, FEB. 16 AND 17, AT 2 O'CLOCK. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

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MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. Scientific extracts by the Chairman. After which subjects relating to applied science will be discussed, and new inventions examined. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

A COUNCIL EPISODE.

MR. BEECHER AND PROF. SMYTHE.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—WARM DISCUSSION REGARDING THE ANDOVER MUTUAL COUNCIL MOVEMENT—THE LETTER OF PROF. PHELPS—A HISTORY OF THE PROPOSITION FROM THE ANDOVER CHURCH.

The proposition extended by the Andover Theological Seminary Church to Plymouth Church for a mutual council to investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher has been discussed privately by members of the Advisory Council since the opening session, but there had been no public mention of the matter until the noon recess of the Advisory Council yesterday. What occurred then, it is thought, will necessitate serious consideration of the matter by the council, and it is expected that the letter prepared by the church at Andover, which was delivered to the Clerk of Plymouth Church last Sunday morning by a committee from Andover, will be read to the council perhaps to-day, with the request that the council advise the proper course to be taken by Plymouth Church. The matter was brought to the attention of the council through Rev. Charles R. Bliss, of Wakefield, Mass., who very soon after the adjournment of the morning session read in the hearing of a number of delegates a letter which he had received from Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover, in relation to the action of the church at Andover in asking for a mutual council. The letter stated that the writer was not in sympathy with the course taken by the Andover church, and that other prominent members of the church had opposed making the proposition for a mutual council. It further stated that the action was not well considered, and that it had been hastily taken. The letter, coming from a gentleman so high in the Church ranks, seemed worthy of weighty consideration, and left the impression that the letter which purported to represent the mind of the Andover Church was only the voice of a minority in the church, that minority also comprising only the less important and influential members. The delegates present at once began to speak disparagingly of the church letter, and Mr. Beecher joined with them. While this discussion was in progress, Prof. Smythe, of Andover, one of the committee of those authorized to convey the church letter to the Clerk of Plymouth Church, was in the vestry of the church. On being informed of the discussion he at once entered the church and addressing Mr. Beecher told him that the statements in Prof. Phelps' letter were not in accordance with facts. Prof. Phelps, he said, was not present at the meeting when the action of the church was taken, and knew nothing personally of what occurred at that meeting. The facts were that the meeting at which the vote had been passed was the largest church meeting ever held by the church, and so far from having acted hastily the church members had had the matter in consideration for weeks, and had taken final action in the face of two long letters from Prof. Phelps advising against it, letters which had been duly considered. It was also a fact that none of the principal members of the church had opposed the action, the only vote against it coming from a young man in the town of no considerable influence. Even Prof. Phelps himself had repeatedly stated that he was in sympathy with the main movement; he was persuaded that some church ought to take the action. He disagreed with the church only in thinking that some other church should take the lead. "I think," said Prof. Smythe, "that if you make public this private letter from Prof. Phelps you should read to the council the letter from the church. If you do that the delegates will understand the action of the church. If you do not do this you cause the church to stand in a bad light."

Mr. Beecher replied that he was willing to have the two letters read together, the one against the other. To this Prof. Smythe would not assent. The one letter was from a church, the other from a single member who was not present at the church meeting. It was wrong to put a single man against a church. "That depends upon the importance of the single man," replied Mr. Beecher, "and when that man is so well known as Prof. Phelps his statement is of great importance."

Mr. Beecher then asked: "How many of the church members were present when you passed the vote?" "At least three-fourths of them," replied Prof. Smythe. "How large is your church?" "That," answered Prof. Smythe, "is of no consequence. It is a church of Christ, and as such is the equal of any other." "I don't think so," said Mr. Beecher. "Suppose a church had five members, and three-fifths of them should ask Plymouth Church to hold a mutual council to try me?" "But, Mr. Beecher, you do not mean to insinuate that the Andover Church has only five members?"

Mr. Beecher did not reply, but accused Prof. Smythe and his fellows on the committee, Profs. Churchill and Mead, of discourtesy. "You came here to Brooklyn at a time when we were in trouble and brought a proposition vital to me. You have been here all the time from Sunday and have never said a word to me about this matter. It seems to me that I was the one to be spoken to first of all, but I have had no official notification of your business here until now."

In reply to this Prof. Smythe said: "Mr. Beecher, I do not think it is fair for you to accuse us of discourtesy, when we have taken the greatest of pains to do our business in accordance with the usage of your church. We might have sent the letter by mail, but we thought that the more courteous way would be to send it by a committee. We gave the letter to Mr. Tilney, your clerk, on Sunday morning, and have consulted in relation to it with Dr. Edward Beecher and Mr. Shearman. You yourself have known of it, and we supposed that if you cared to speak with us about it you would do so. We have carefully abstained from speaking to you about it, out of respect to that very courtesy which you say that we have violated." Mr. Beecher then asked Prof. Smythe to state what he proposed to do: "What have you come on here for? If you had sent the letter by mail we should have received it earlier. I now ask you what your plans are." To this Prof. Smythe replied: "The church letter answers that question, and if you would read it to these people they would fully understand our position and purpose." With this Prof. Smythe withdrew.

A TIMES reporter visited Prof. Smythe yesterday and gained from him a history of the movement at Andover. It was not a sudden movement, he said, but begun months ago. It was seen that the Church was suffering by reason of the terrible scandal, both at home and in the mission fields, whither had been sent rude cuts illustrating the scandal and labeled "The greatest Christian preacher." It was also known that Mr. Beecher was daily losing ground all over the country. Scores of people were daily deserting him under the impression that he feared to have a thorough investigation, and those scores were made up not alone of ministers but of lawyers, merchants, and men in all the walks of life. It had been thought for a long time that it was due both to the Church and to Mr. Beecher to have the matter fully investigated and finally settled. In this view all of the Andover professors coincided. Prof. Phillips had written a long letter, in which he urged an investigation, and Prof. Park had also spoken strongly in favor of an investigation. They both said that the good of the Church imperatively demanded it. The only question was, "What church shall take the lead?" The church at Andover had recently considered whether or not it was her duty to take the lead. A few had deprecated her leading off, among them Profs. Park and Phillips. The latter had been heard by the church in two long, able letters, and had failed to produce an impression. He had since the action signified his approval of it, stating that after all he was glad that the proposition had been made. The first informal ballot was on the question whether or not the Seminary Church ought at some time to take action in the matter. Notice that the vote was to be taken had been sent to every church member, and Prof. Phillips had personally appeared and presented an adverse argument. The ballot was taken at an informal conference, a sort of committee of the whole following a regular prayer meeting. It had resulted in an almost unanimous declaration that the church ought to do something at some time. The formal ballot on this question was taken at a special church meeting held about a week later, and the vote was to the same purport, two persons only voting in the negative. It having thus been decided by so large a vote that the church ought to do something, it was suggested that it was useless to wait longer, and the question was put whether the church should take immediate action. The vote was precisely the same on this question. A committee was appointed to draw up a letter. The letter was written and generally approved at a subsequent meeting. There were some corrections ordered, and after they had been made, the entire letter was again submitted and the vote lacked only one of being unanimous. At neither of these church meetings did Prof. Phillips appear, and he therefore knew nothing of the business except by hearsay. It should also be stated that Prof. Phillips has not attended a church meeting nor delivered a lecture nor had any connection with the Seminary, saving only that of nominal professorship, for two years. He had cut his connection because of poor health. As for the size of the Andover Seminary Church, Prof. Smythe had nothing to say. That element did not enter into consideration at all. It was a church of Christ, and that was enough. But if it were admitted that it was small, it might also be said that it was worthy of consideration because of the intellectuality of its members. It had quality if not quantity, and taking quality into account, it would bear comparison with Plymouth Church or any other.

Prof. Smythe also stated that since his coming to New-York he had received a number of letters from Congregational clergymen in various parts of the country sanctioning the action of the church at Andover. He had in his pocket a copy of resolutions which had been signed by all of the Congregational clergymen of Providence. He would be glad to have the resolution published. It is as follows:

Resolved, That in our judgment the proposition of the church in the Andover Theological Seminary to the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn is a movement in the right direction, and that the general interests of the Congregational Church require such an investigation.

Prof. Smythe also said that he wished it to be distinctly understood that the movement at Andover did not signify any conviction as to Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence. It only expressed a desire for a strict and impartial investigation.

THE DEER PARK TRAGEDY.

CONTINUATION AND CLOSE OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—DAVID H. SKIDMORE, JR., CHARGED WITH MURDER AND ARSON.

There was another large gathering of the residents of Deer Park and neighborhood at Lux's Hotel, Babylon, yesterday, on the occasion of the continuance of the inquest before Coroner Preston as to the cause of the death of the four persons whose bodies were found in the burning ruins of the Skidmore house. District Attorney Wickham was again present, and aided in the examination of the witnesses. Lewis Gardiner (colored) testified that he saw David Skidmore at his house on the Sunday before the fire; he spoke about Wright and his father; they had a skirmish at Deer Park about loading a car; he said he forbade his father loading it; David called Wright hard names, but Wright said nothing; if he had said anything David would have struck him; David further said that Wright was living on property that the boys ought to have, and Wright should not stay there till Spring if he had to go to jail for it; at Deer Park, about two weeks previously, David said Wright had lost a horse, and probably he was poisoned; David said if his father had interfered he would have punched his —— head. Cinderella Gardiner (colored) testified that she was the wife of Lewis Gardiner; she saw David on Sunday before the fire; two or three weeks before the fire she heard David speak about the horse dying, and that it acted as though it had been poisoned; witness said, "Perhaps you was the one that done it," and David laughed, but made no answer; David said in less than three months they would lose more than the horse.

Frederick J. Wolf testified that he knew William Henry Wood and his wife, and that the latter had been living with his family until last Wednesday, since about the 9th of December, not at Belmont's, as Wood testified; that she was at his house on the night of the fire; he saw Wood at the house on Sunday afternoon, and at times until 8 o'clock in the evening; he was not positive that he saw him next morning, and did not know that he staid all night, but was given to understand so.

Edward R. Ackerly, a lawyer, of Huntington, testified that he had professional business with the elder Skidmore and Wright; they came to his office in September, when Skidmore said he had had difficulties with his son Carll, and that his sons were trying to rob him of his property; he was getting old and was not able to look after his property and protect it, and that he wished to effect a sale or power of attorney to Mr. Wright; the power of attorney was executed; Mr. Skidmore at that time detailed difficulties that he had had with his son Carll, as already narrated, and said that Carll had threatened, among other things, to "cut his heart out;" Wright also said that David and Carll were very angry at him for coming there and interfering in the old gentleman's behalf, and that they had made various threats to him. Witness saw the elder Skidmore and Wright on the Tuesday evening before the fire in relation to wood that David and Carll had been cutting, and Wright wanted to know whether the old man could not cart the wood away and sell it; witness said he could, when Wright expressed the wish that he would not advise the old gentleman to do it, as he was sure it would result in bloodshed; Skidmore said he didn't know but what it would, as he thought the boys would like to kill him and Wright both, but he would have the wood if it belonged to him. The Coroner then, at 5:30 o'clock, gave the case to the jury in a brief address, and they retired to deliberate.

The jury, after an absence of three hours, returned the following verdict: "That David H. Skidmore, Sr., Fleet Weeks, Wesley Wright, and Mrs. Wright were murdered and killed in the dwelling-house of the said David H. Skidmore, Sr., at Deer Park, on the night preceding the 31st of January, 1876, by being stupefied or in some other manner or by some means to the jury unknown, the dwelling-house set on fire, and the bodies partly burned; and, from the evidence before us, we do further suggest that we believe and do certify that David H. Skidmore, Jr., is guilty of the killing and murder aforesaid in the manner aforesaid." On the rendition of the verdict David H. Skidmore, Jr., was arrested on the Coroner's warrant, and will have an examination before Justice Capen, at Amityville, on Friday. Another person is implicated in the verdict, but has not yet been arrested. His name cannot be mentioned.

PROFITABLE BURGLARIES.

A BROADWAY STORE ROBBED OF $3,000 WORTH OF GOODS—NO CLUE TO THE THIEVES—OTHER ROBBERIES.

Between the hours of 6 o'clock on Monday evening and 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the premises No. 536 Broadway were entered and robbed. The thieves gained access to the building by unlocking the front door with false keys, and then ascended to the second floor, where they cut through a board partition separating the hallway from the store. This floor is jointly occupied by William Rodh, dealer in laces, trimmings, and embroideries, and Charles Kalman, dealer in silks, velvets, and silk goods. The stock of Mr. Rodh was not disturbed, but from the stock of Kalman the thieves selected ten pieces of colored dress silks, nine pieces of white satin, twenty-five pieces of colored and black satin, seven pieces of colored and black foulards, and sixteen pieces of turquois and gros de suit goods, valued in all at $3,000, with which they made their exit in the same manner as they had entered and escaped without molestation, taking care to lock the front door after them. The robbery was not discovered until the store was opened for business on Tuesday morning. It is evident from the bulk of the goods taken that the burglars must have employed a wagon or hack to remove the property, yet none of the policemen on duty on Broadway report having seen such vehicle about the place. Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, is investigating the burglary. The firm robbed is insured in the Burglar Insurance Company.

The liquor store of John McSorley, at No. 15 Seventh street, was entered by burglars between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The thieves effected an entrance through a rear weir door and forced open a safe, from which they stole $100 in currency, $75 in gold coin, a gold watch and chain valued at $200, a silver watch valued at $40, and several articles of jewelry, making the total value of the property stolen $460. The burglars succeeded in making their escape without discovery, leaving a number of burglars' tools in the yard of the premises.

During Tuesday night the apartments of Kollman Fried, at No. 740 Fifth street, were entered by burglars while the family were all asleep. The thieves carried off Mr. Fried's pantaloons and waistcoat, which were lying on a chair at his bedside, together with a gold watch and chain valued at $225, an Odd Fellows' breast-pin valued at $10, and $150 in cash.

The apartments of Mrs. Levitch, on the third floor of No. 83 Bayard street, were entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of wearing apparel and other property valued at $150.

On Tuesday night, or early yesterday morning, the shoe store of John Craig, No. 435 Hudson street, was entered by burglars from the rear, and boots and shoes valued at $114 were carried off.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. M. Backus & Co., furs, at No. 768 Broadway, has been forced to call a meeting of their creditors to whom they submitted a statement showing liabilities amounting to $30,000, and assets $43,000. Owing to the extreme dullness in the fur trade since December, it was impossible for the firm to convert the stock into cash except at a ruinous sacrifice. The creditors offered to accept a compromise at fifty cents on the dollar, cash, and all but two signed the paper. The firm failed in April last, but resumed business, having made a satisfactory arrangement with their creditors.

George E. Phelan, manufacturer of billiard-tables, at No. 36 East Fourteenth street, proposes to compromise with his creditors at thirty cents on the dollar, payable in notes at four, eight, and twelve months. His liabilities amount to $41,207 40, of which $10,238 14 are secured. His assets are estimated at $30,104 48. His stock is valued at $26,605 29. There are forty creditors, among whom are the following: Anna A. Phelan, $20,992 14; Maggie E. Phelan, $4,690 07; H. K. Thurber & Co., $2,046; Peter Totans, $1,556 23; M. J. Gilhooly, $1,787 09; F. Grote & Co., $1,102 76.

Bankruptcy proceedings has been commenced against Eliphalet Wickes, oil refiner, of No. 122 Maiden lane, who made an assignment some time ago to the Devoe Manufacturing Company. The petition is made by John V. Winslow, whose claim amounts to $23,000 for money loaned on mortgage of the Hudson River Oil Works at Bull's Ferry and for rent, and by Thomas S. Wickes who has a claim of $20,000 for money loaned.

James Schliesser, jeweler, at No. 11 Maiden lane, sent a circular to his creditors yesterday, asking an extension of from three to twenty-four months. His assets are sufficient to cover all liabilities, being estimated at nearly $50,000, while his liabilities amount to about $35,000. Mr. Schliesser has been in business for himself a comparatively short time, but his creditors appear willing to grant the extension.

Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced against Bernard Tausick & Brother, toy dealers, at No. 98 Chambers street. The application is made by Robert Foulds, Bierman, Leopold & Co., Schoenian & Snigg, and two other creditors, whose claims amount to $2,500.

REVIVAL SERMONS.

THE INTEREST INCREASING.

GREAT CROWDS AT THE HIPPODROME—MR. MOODY PREACHES ON PRAYER AND REGENERATION—DEEP INTEREST OF THE AUDIENCES IN THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

Probably the largest audience that has attended the noon meetings at the Hippodrome since the beginning of Moody and Sankey's labors there, assembled yesterday in the overflow hall, and was composed mostly of ladies. It numbered fully five thousand people. Those who were unable to obtain seats in the body of the hall were compelled to secure reporters' chairs, or occupy the platform usually reserved for the accommodation of clergymen. Of this class more than the usual number of prominent ministers were present, among them Bishop Cummins, Reformed Episcopalian; Bishop Reinke; Rev. Drs. Anderson, Clapp, Ball, Holme, Hillman, Herr, Hennard, and Goodno, Baptists; Rev. Drs. Cox, Prime, Chalmers, and Matthews, Presbyterians; Rev. Drs. Mickle, and Johns, Methodists; Rev. Drs. Tyng, Jr., and Sabine, Episcopalians; Rev. Dr. Rogers, Reformed, and Rev. Drs. Hepworth, Arnold, and Pliestead, Congregationalists.

After prayer by Bishop Reinke, of the Moravian Church, in response to the requests to pray, and the singing of "Jesus, lover of my soul," Mr. Moody arose and said: The question has often been asked by God's people "why are not my prayers answered?" And a good many are, so to speak, stabbed in the heart because their prayers are not answered as they wish. I think that one of the greatest hindrances to our prayers being answered will be found in St Mark: "And when ye stand praying forgive, if ye have aught against any; that your Father also which is in Heaven may forgive you your trespasses. But if you do not forgive, neither will your Father, which is in Heaven, forgive your trespasses." (Chapter xi., 25—26.) We are told by that if we are not willing to forgive others, we mustn't expect God to forgive us. And if our sins go unforgiven, can we expect God to answer our prayers? The prayer that our Lord taught us when on earth, "Our Father who art in Heaven," is called the Lord's prayer, but it might better be called the "Disciples' Prayer," for no one can say it with any expectation that it be answered, unless he be a disciple of God. Why, if there is even one person, only one single person, upon earth whom you are unwilling to forgive, you might as well not attempt to pray at all, for your supplications will be useless if uttered from an unforgiving heart. I think the Lord's Prayer is only a snare to a great many. They just mumble it over without any more conscience than if they were counting peas, and then grow discouraged because it is not answered. There is another element that our prayers must have in order to be heard. When we pray, we must have faith. St. Mark tells us that Jesus said that man must have faith in God to have his prayers granted. "For verily I say unto you, that whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith. Therefore, I say unto you, what thing soever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." (Chapter xi., 23-24.) Thus, if we will only have faith in God, he will answer all our prayers. Why, if God gave His only Son to the world to suffer such a cruel death; if He gave Him freely, without asking, what will He not do for the sake of His children upon earth? Why, the thought of this ought to crush out unbelief in our hearts. Then, again, when we are praying, we must have patience and perseverance. If the answer does not come to-day, or to-morrow, or even the next day, we mustn't get sick and discouraged. We must pray for weeks, months, years, if need be, for the answer will come at last.

Let us pray for all infidels, said Mr. Moody, suddenly breaking off in his discourse, and speaking with bowed head in earnest supplication. After the singing by the congregation of the hymn, "Pass me not, O gentle Saviour," and "What a friend we have in Jesus," and prayer by Rev. Drs. Kennard and Matthews, Rev. Dr. E. D. Murphy, of the Mariner's Church, arose and addressed the assemblage. At the conclusion of the address fifty of the congregation arose in response to Mr. Moody's invitation to those who desired prayers for their spiritual welfare. The meeting concluded with the singing of the hymn, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds in the believer's ear." Hereafter the regular noon meeting will be held in the main hall instead of the smaller hall, in order to accommodate the increasing audiences. At the conclusion of the meeting yesterday the regular women's meeting was held.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

The crowd at the evening meeting was so great that even the members of the press experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining seats. After the usual preliminary exercises Mr. Moody announced the following as his text for the evening: "Jesus answered and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God." St. John, iii, 3. I think, said the preacher, that this is the most important part of the most important chapter of the whole Bible, for it tells every one how he can find eternal life. Every one who reads it can save his soul if he really wants to. I consider that there is nothing so important as this principle of regeneration, and still there is nothing that the world and the churches stumble so much over. Why, it is the A B C of God's alphabet. Yes, my hearers, this question of regeneration—of being born again—is the most solemn one that can ever come before us. Now, some say that they always go to church, thinking that that is being regenerated. Why, simply going to church is not being born again. The Devil goes to church regularly every Sunday, but no one would say that he became regenerated by it. The idea that Satan only visits the haunts of vice is all wrong. He goes to the churches in order to steal away the seeds of eternal life. He is the first in every church and about the last out of it. Again, one says, "I am going to turn over a new leaf," but that does not mean he is going to be born again. How many of us have turned over such leaves, and soon found them just as soiled as the others. Another will say, "I have been baptized, therefore I must be regenerated." My friends, baptism is all right in its place; it is a blessed institution, but it is not regeneration, it is not being born again in the spirit. And says the text "unless a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." So if any man sets his hopes upon this foundation of baptism, I hope it will be swept away, for it is unsafe. Why, even partaking of the blessed sacrament is not being born again, nor is the regular saying of prayers regeneration. How important is it, then, that we should ask ourselves whether we have been born again in the spirit. A great many people say that this doctrine of regeneration is good enough for gamblers, and drunkards, and thieves, and forsaken persons, but that it should not be addressed to moral people. Why, my friends, the words of the text were addressed to one of the most moral, upright, and pure men of his times. If we had Nicodemus on earth at the present time, just as sure as you live he would be made President of some college or seminary, and would be called "Dr. Nicodemus, D. D., LL. D." No, my friends, it is not to bad men exclusively, but to "moral" men, that Jesus' admonition is addressed. Now, I can imagine people saying, "regeneration," "born again." "If there is to be a new birth, what am I to do; I can't recreate myself." You are not asked to recreate yourself. Regeneration is the work of God. Without the help of God you can no more make yourself pure and holy than a black man can, by his own efforts, make himself white. Now, God has told us how we can get into His kingdom, but it is not by work, it is by faith. On hearing this some will say, "Then how do you get over that passage, 'work out your salvation'?" You don't work it out. You can't work out something you haven't got. Salvation is the gift of God to those who believe. So don't attempt to add anything to the finished work of Christ. When, as He was dying on Calvary for our salvation, He said, "It is finished," I tell you He meant what He said. Paul said, men don't find God through wisdom, but through revelation. So it is with regeneration. The recreation of the body in the spirit is shown by revelation. There are hundreds and hundreds of examples in this City of men who have not only been reformed, but regenerated. I think it is the very simplicity of the principle that sets the world stumbling over it, like men in the dark. It is simply that men should throw off their old Adam nature; cast aside the world and the flesh, turn their hearts to God, put on His whole armor, and then faith will bring them to His eternal kingdom. In concluding, Mr. Moody described the dream of a father, who, having lost his young daughter, saw her in Heaven, beckoning him to join her. He attempted to ford the dark river which separated them; he was about to give up in despair, when he heard a voice on high saying, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life; unless a man be born of My spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." The services concluded with prayer and the singing of the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood." At the conclusion of the principal meeting the usual supplementary young men's meeting was held.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

The display of Revolutionary relics at the Martha Washington Reception and Centennial Tea Party, to be given at the Academy of Music, Feb. 22, in aid of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, promises to be very fine. The committee having the matter in charge desire to hear from all who may have any such relics in their possession, and request that they will be forwarded to Mr. C. L. Tiffany, at Broadway and Fifteenth street, at the expense of the committee. Not the least interesting of the "relics" will be many elegant dresses of the last century which will be worn by ladies having charge of the tea tables. Officers of the Army and Navy, and officers and members of the National Guard have been invited to appear in full uniform, and a large attendance of these gentlemen is expected. Altogether the reception bids fair to be very successful.

THE ARREST OF WILLIAMSON.

THE PRISONER ARRAIGNED ON FORTY-EIGHT INDICTMENTS FOR FORGERY—THE CAREER OF THE SKILLFUL CRIMINAL—HIS IDENTITY FULLY ESTABLISHED.

Charles J. Williamson, alias Perrin, alias Farnum, the notorious bond forger, who was arrested by Capt. Petty and Officer Davis, of the First Precinct, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, on twenty indictments for forgery, and pleaded not guilty. By direction of District Attorney Phelps, the prisoner was then taken before Judge Barrett, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and arraigned on twenty-eight additional forgery indictments found in that court against Leonard Brown and Williamson. The prisoner pleaded guilty to one indictment, and wished time to plead to the others. The plea was recorded and the prisoner sent back to the Tombs.

Several prominent bankers and brokers identified Williamson yesterday, and stated to District Attorney Phelps that the prisoner, who was well known to the detectives at Police Head-quarters, had been for months past operating in Wall street, and would probably have remained there as long as he pleased had it not been for the clever arrest by Officer Davis and Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the arrest of Williamson became known on Tuesday, the details of his past career and his connection with the New-York Central Railroad bond forgeries in August, 1873, printed in yesterday's TIMES, were necessarily of a brief and general character. Williamson, whose real name is C. J. Perrin, is known to be respectably connected in this City, but the disreputable life he has been leading has had the effect of separating him from his family. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion he joined the Union Army as a private, and during his period of military life gave evidences of being a confirmed thief. Returning to this City at the close of the war, he committed various offenses, and was finally convicted of a robbery of $16,000 worth of silver, and sent to State Prison. At the conclusion of his term he again visited his old haunts in this City and resumed his old life, and was soon identified as a party to an extensive panel-house robbery. He was once more convicted and served another term in Sing Sing. Little is known of his career from the time of the termination of his second term of imprisonment up to 1873, but subsequent revelations show conclusively that he was no longer a common thief, but an accomplished forger.

Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, thus describes the circumstances of Williamson's latest transaction: About two months ago he went to the office of Rollins & Co., No. 21 Wall street, and representing himself as Charles C. Farnham, acquainted the firm with the fact that he had $100,000 worth of New-York Central Railroad bonds to dispose of, and that he would deposit them with the firm in lieu of other capital if accepted as a partner. An acceptance of this proposition was held in abeyance, and in the meanwhile Mr. Rollins went to Europe to endeavor to negotiate the bonds, believing that they would realize more there than in this City. On Feb. 10, Farnham drove to the office of Rollins & Co., with $16,000 worth of Oregon and California Railroad bonds, on which he wanted a loan of $6,000. Mr. William Burke, the book-keeper, on Saturday took one of them to Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents of the road, and there one coupon found to be overdue, was proved a forgery. Farnham was immediately arrested and taken to the New Street Station, where he wanted to prefer a counter charge against the firm for dealing in forged bonds. Capt. Petty asked him how he came to know that the firm was guilty of such practice. The prisoner at once saw that he had committed himself, and from that time did not press the charge, and became very taciturn. From a description which Capt. Petty had of the mysterious Williamson, he became convinced that this Farnham was the person who had so long and skillfully eluded the vigilance of the detectives. In order to strengthen his convictions, he had Mr. Rossiter, of the New-York Indemnity Company, identify him from among some thirty persons as Williamson, at the Tombs Police Court on Monday morning. He was also identified as C. J. Perrin by a relative of his at the same place. It is thought that the plate from which the bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad were produced is a genuine one stolen from the company some time ago. In a few days Capt. Petty expects to be in a position to produce a witness who will prove that Williamson has lately forged $110,000 worth of New-York Central Railroad bonds. It is openly asserted that the Head-quarters detectives were not over anxious to arrest Williamson or his confederates, or to see Spence Pettus pardoned in order that his evidence might be used against Roberts and Gleason. The prisoner will be brought to trial as soon as possible, either on the old indictments for forgery found in 1873 or the charge on which he was arrested by Capt. Petty, whichever, in the opinion of the District Attorney, will be most likely to secure a conviction.

OFFICIAL SALARIES IN BROOKLYN.

REDUCTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES.

The Committee on Salaries of the Board of Supervisors reported the result of their deliberations to the board yesterday, in the shape of a recommendation to reduce all the salaries of public officers, not fixed by law, from the District Attorney to the floor-washers about the public buildings, the amount proposed to be saved being $45,000. The District Attorney's salary is reduced from $10,000 to $8,000, and the others in proportion. The following is the schedule submitted by the committee:

District Attorney, $8,000; Subordinates in his office, $12,000; Fire Officers, each, $1,000; Deputy Surrogate, $2,000; Subordinates in Surrogate's office, $8,000; Court officers, per day, $4; Commissioner of Jurors, $2,500; Deputy Commissioner, $2,000; Clerk to Commissioners, $1,500; Clerk Board of Supervisors, $3,000; First Assistant Clerk, $1,400; Second Assistant, $1,100; County Auditor, $1,500; County Treasurer, $2,500; Subordinates in County Clerk's office, $5,500; Janitor of Court-house, $1,200; Assistant Janitor, $800; Engineer in Court-house, $1,200; Night Watchman, Court-house, $900; House Cleaners not to exceed $500; Clerk City Court, $3,000; First Assistant, $1,300; Second Assistant, $1,800; Third Assistant, $2,000; Fourth Assistant, $1,500; Fifth Assistant, $1,200; Stenographers, $2,000; Court Officers, per day, $3; Clerk Supreme Court, $4,500; Court Officers, per day, $3; Stenographers, $2,000; Clerk County Court, $2,000; Special Officer, $1,200; Stenographer, $2,000; Court Officers, per day, $3; Physician to Jail, $1,500; Engineer, $1,200; Keeper Morgue, $800; Commissioners of Charities, each, $3,000; Chief Storekeeper, $2,000.

The duty of apportioning the amount to be received by each subordinate is to be left to the heads of departments, who are to report to the County Treasurer, so that the amount provided shall not exceed the amount appropriated. The reductions are to take effect one month after the passage of the resolution. The resolution was ordered to be printed and made the special order for the next meeting of the board.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners reassembled yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber, and the attendance was as large as on the previous day. The Chairman having invited any person to express his views, Mr. Vail, of Sixty-sixth street, spoke in favor of the project. Mr. Levy also made some remarks in favor of rapid transit. He said that New-York was more densely crowded than almost any other city in the world, its population to the square mile being 42,829, while that of London was 26,653; Paris, 30,150; Boston, 22,780; and in some wards, the Seventeenth, for one, in this City, the population amounts to the rate of 183,000 to the square mile. This fearful overcrowding was, he said, caused by the want of rapid transit. Mr. Smith, the owner of some property on Third avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets, said he was opposed to the construction of a road on Third avenue. Mr. Samuel R. Lyon spoke in favor of rapid transit to the north side of the City, the people of which were in great need of it. The committee then adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Michael Hogan committed suicide in Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning, by hanging.

At the election held in Danville, Penn., Tuesday, the Republicans elected their candidate for Burgess.

Ben Boyd, the convicted counterfeiter, was yesterday morning sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary at Chicago.

The interest on the A. & W. Sprague mortgage notes due on the 1st of January last, is now paid on demand with interest.

Senator Prince has been invited to deliver an address before the Business College in Albany this evening, and has accepted the invitation.

At a meeting of the creditors of the United States Watch Company, held yesterday in Jersey City, United States Commissioner Muirheid was appointed Assignee.

Scott Kimball was struck by a train on the Boston and Albany Road, near Newtonville, yesterday morning, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, probably fatally.

The borough election in Easton, Penn., Tuesday, resulted in the selection of W. H. Saultz (Republican) as Chief Burgess. The Republicans carry four of the seven wards of the city.

At a lumber camp on Rifle River, Mich., a man named John Hayes had been in the habit of teasing a half-witted fellow named William Libby, who became exasperated, and seizing an axe buried it to the helve in Hayes' side, after which he struck him on the head, inflicting fatal wounds.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will probably meet to-day to take action on the proposed purchase of Pier No. 44.

A boy named Louis Costa, living at No. 118 Baxter street, was shot in the left hand last evening by an unknown Italian.

The steam-ship Calabria for Liverpool, took out a foreign mail yesterday consisting of 59,703 letters and 83 bags of papers.

Minnie Levy was terribly burned about the body yesterday by her clothing taking fire from a stove in her apartments, No. 34 Laight street.

Mary E. Earl, aged thirty-two, while endeavoring to climb over the fence at No. 51 Oliver street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fell and fractured her knee.

Col. Emmons Clark has received $500 from William H. Vanderbilt, Esq., and $500 from John C. Barron, M. D., for the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

William Dougherty, aged sixty, of No. 65 Clarkson street, was crushed between two freight cars at Pier No. 48 North River yesterday, and seriously injured.

William T. Sly, who received some time ago an appointment as assistant in the United States Attorney's office, has taken the position made vacant by the resignation of Joseph M. Deuel.

Arthur Delvin, aged forty-five, was found dead yesterday morning at his residence, No. 105 West Twenty-first street, and as there had been no doctor in attendance upon the deceased, an inquest will be held.

Patrick McCauley, aged thirty-five years, of No. 62 Mulberry street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. He had been despondent of late, owing to ill-health and lack of means of support.

Mary Jane McGlynn, aged twenty-nine, of No. 442 West Thirty-first street, while temporarily insane, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting her throat with a table knife. She was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The Windsor Dramatic Club, under the management of George M. Dusenbury, will give a dramatic entertainment this evening at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. In addition to the farce "An Object of Interest," songs and recitations will be given for the entertainment of the inmates of the asylum.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Julius Hoffmeister, aged sixty, a drunken loafer, who on Nov. 5 shot at and wounded his wife Annie, earning her livelihood as a laundress at No. 36 Spring street, pleaded guilty to felonious assault. Recorder Hackett sentenced the aged criminal to three years in the State Prison.

The stockholders of the Consolidation Coal Company held their annual meeting yesterday at No. 71 Broadway. An election for officers resulted as follows: President, Allan Campbell; Directors, William H. Neilson, William M. Evarts, Walton W. Evans, James M. Hartshorn, John V. L. Pruyn, Robert Garret, William F. Burris, Henry Meigs, William B. Hoffman, and John Riley.

Sarah Harris, aged fifty-nine, residing at Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street, was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, on a charge, preferred by Eliza Jane Elliott, of No. 209 East Twenty-ninth street, of having stolen a cashmere dress valued at $31. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was committed by Justice Wandell in default of $2,000 bail.

A raid was made last night by Sergt. Allen and Officer Dougan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a gambling den at No. 685 Broadway, kept by William Borst, and known to the fraternity as the "Alderman's game." The dealer, Thomas Shields, and four players, were arrested and locked up, to be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning. The officers also seized a cue-box, faro "layout," and several packs of cards.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Albert Lind, proprietor of the liquor saloon No. 91 James street, and Louis Nelson, a Fourth Ward character, were placed on trial charged with robbing John A. Lindenwahl, a seaman, on the night of Jan. 19, of a pistol, watch, and chain. Nelson was found guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Lind was acquitted.

The suit of John S. Mapes against Marston & Son was tried before Judge McAdam and a jury in Part III. of the Marine Court. The plaintiff sued to recover $380 and interest for seventy-six tons of carbonite coal sold to the defendants on May 1, 1875. The defense was that the coal was not fit for the use to which it was put, and that damage resulted from such use. The jury rendered a verdict of $388 for the plaintiff.

The Clerk of Washington and West Washington Markets has seized 322 quarters of "bob veal." This seizure so reduced the stock on hand that the price of good or wholesome veal advanced one cent per pound. The clerk received orders from the Superintendent of Markets to arrest the owners of this unwholesome meat, but they did not put in an appearance. It is said that they intend to make Newark and Paterson their markets in future.

John Casey, aged twenty-three, of No. 425 East Twelfth street, was found at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Grand and Chrystie streets, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the hip. He refused to inform the Police who shot him or to give any information about the affair. He was attended by Police Surgeon Ensign, and taken to his home. Subsequently, Richard Toner, alias "Dick, the Rat," was arrested on suspicion of having shot Casey, and was held to await examination.

Coroner Eickhoff was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Mr. John M. Ferrier, aged eighty-five, who died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence No. 44 East Twenty-ninth street. Dr. White, of East Thirty-fourth street, who had been called to attend the deceased, stated that in his opinion death was the result of disease of the heart, brought on by excitement and over-exertion on the part of Mr. Ferrier while endeavoring to obtain the services of a surgeon for his wife, who had met with an accident and fractured her arm.

BROOKLYN.

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee have elected David S. Stevens temporary Chairman, and William E. Fales temporary Secretary.

Peter Jewel, the colored barber, of No. 33 Fourth street, who was clubbed three weeks ago by Ferrymaster Coffee, at the foot of Broadway, has since acted strangely, and on Tuesday disappeared, leaving a note saying that he was insane.

At the session of the Supply Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday Supervisors Phelps and Strong and Mr. Le Fetra, of the Board of Health, were in favor of disposing of the bodies of paupers who die of small-pox by cremation, on the ground that it would obviate a great deal of trouble, and add to the sanitary safety of the city.

George Adams, an employee of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, at No. 22 John street, New-York, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of one of the clerks of the firm, and upon searching his room at No. 46 Clermont avenue, a large quantity of goods in the line of trade of the firm, were found, including about sixty pistols of various patterns and quality. The accused will have an examination before Justice Morse on Saturday.

A horse attached to a wagon containing William Kerrigan and John Unkels took fright and ran away from the corner of Third and Atlantic avenues yesterday, and when at the corner of Third avenue and Wyckoff street both men were thrown out of the wagon, but not severely injured. The horse turned down Fulton street, and when at the corner of Fulton and Bridge streets ran on the sidewalk, knocking down Annie Irvin, aged seven years, residing at No. 513 Fulton street, severely injuring her about the head and body.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. John Fisk, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been tendered the superintendency of the consolidated Long Island railroads.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Episcopal clergy of Staten Island have established a Convocation. They are to hold meetings for a conference, but no time has yet been set for the first one.

Seventeen of the residents of Tomkinsville have organized a chess club, and a tournament is now in progress, which is to last one month. The club meets in the parlor of Judge Taylor's house, and the games are witnessed by a numerous company of invited guests.

The question of holding "pronouncing bees" is being discussed among the young folks of New and West Brighton. The spelling matches were a success at those places last year, and those who engineered them expect to succeed as well with the "pronouncing bees."

There was considerable consternation among the employes on the Wreckers' Dock on Tuesday, caused by a seaman named Kelley attempting the life of Capt. Clarence Redonette. Kelley came upon the pier brandishing a large dirk. Redonette tried to avoid him, and in the chase Kelley fell overboard. He was rescued, however, and taken by the Police before the nearest Justice, who held him to answer.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County will probably have to investigate some underhand dealings complained of by James S. Guyon, who was a candidate for Supervisor in the late election. Guyon alleges that he was defeated because of a combination made by persons in his own party to elect the Republican candidate for Excise Commissioner, for which they were to have control of the whole of the liquor business in the town of Westfield.

The first 800 shares in the Staten Island Building and Loan Association have been issued to the subscribers. The present issue of stock, when subscribed for, will be extended to 1,400 shares.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Board of Health reports 365 deaths in the county during the month of January.

Mr. James Martin, of No. 64 River street, Paterson, has lost three children in four days, from diphtheria.

John Schmidt, who had his foot crushed a few days ago, between a Jersey City ferry-boat and the bridge, died from his injuries yesterday at the City Hospital.

Robert Bradshaw, aged sixty years, residing on Eighth street, Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide while in Hugh O'Reilly's saloon, at the junction of Second street and Newark avenue, last night, by swallowing a dose of poison.

The authorities have taken steps for bringing on, at Paterson, for sentence, James Hand, ex-Tax Commissioner of this city, who recently "jumped" his bail, after being convicted of conspiracy. He was arrested on Tuesday in Richmond, Va.

William Ryan and Edward Maher, the two members of Truck Company No. 1, of Hoboken, who were arrested Tuesday night on a charge of arson, were committed to the County Jail yesterday by Recorder Bohnstedt to await trial. After his arrest Ryan made a full confession, and detailed the plan of operations. It is believed that their motive was to revenge themselves on the firm of Saunders & Carroll, who, they say, injured them in business, but they set fire to the wrong house.

A suit for false imprisonment has has been commenced against Tobias Martini, a Jersey City Justice of the Peace, and Michael and Lucia Fienan, by August Quellhurst, who lays his damages at $5,000. In October last the Fienans brought suit before Martini against Quellhurst for rent, and judgment was rendered against him for $55 and costs. In default of payment he was arrested and locked up. He appealed the case, and Martini's decision was reversed in the Circuit Court. The defendants gave bail to answer.

A man named Perrine H. Sumner, who is wanted in California for forgery, was placed in the county jail in Elizabeth, Tuesday. The charge is that he exchanged some property in California with Mr. C. Osborn for some in Brooklyn worth $30,000, the deeds being placed in the hands of a third person. Mr. Osborn went to California to see his new acquisition and found it covered with mortgages. In the meantime Sumner, by means of forged letters, had procured the deeds of the Brooklyn property and caused them to be recorded in his wife's name. He will be taken to California for trial.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

The loss of Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, dealers in smokers' articles, at Nos. 129 and 131 Grand street, caused by the great fire on Broadway, has been settled for $12,000. The loss of Follee, Beyer & Co., cloth dealers in the same building, has been settled for $14,060. The damage to the building No. 34 Howard street, which was insured for $25,000, has been settled for $2,079, and No. 32 Howard street, which was insured for $20,000, for $1,300. The damage to the building No. 453 and 455 Broadway, owned by the Lorillard estate, is ascertained to be $1,800, and is covered by an insurance of $90,000. No. 447 Broadway was damaged to the extent of $905, and is insured for $40,000.

THE THROAT AND CHEST DISPENSARY.

Dr. A. Ruppaner, physician in charge of the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, corner of University place and Eleventh street, in his report to the Board of Trustees, states that, during 1875, 2,106 sick persons sought relief at the institution, a number considerably in excess of that of 1869. Of the applicants, 1,029 were men, 916 women, and 161 children; 527 were new comers. The number of prescriptions furnished was 8,424, many directly from the dispensary, and a considerable number of operations were performed. The report of Rush C. Hopkins, President and Treasurer, shows a balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1875, of $1,081 94.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rear Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

State Senator Henry Butterfield, of Pennsylvania, is at the Hoffman House.

Baron Blanc, Italian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Vicente Dardon, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. David S. Stanley and Col. E. R. Warner, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company; ex-Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica, and Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Gen. A. McD. McCook, United States Army; Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio; ex-Congressman D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo, and ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was introduced. Its reputation as a cure for burns, piles, sores, and bunions, is greater than ever. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—W. C. Barne, Charles Bellows, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Boardman and child, Miss Boardman, Mrs. C. Donovan, Earl of Dunraven, R. G. Haliburton, James Lugedin, D. J. Marrenner, John Henderson, Miss McCabe, C. H. Mealy, F. Miller, W. F. Moore, Gen. F. W. Palfrey and wife, Mrs. C. G. Patterson and daughter, Henry Rosenblatt, Edwin L. Sprague, F. H. Story, Miss Ukill, John E. Waterston, Mrs. E. M. Wilson.

In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Miss Fahy, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, H. P. Peton, Mrs. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Eliza Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and infant, Sven A. Wetterling, F. W. Flint, Warren Dunnill, John McCarthy, Edward Treleaven, Dr. E. Gill, Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, H. S. Chase, Isaac Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Clampitt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Master Clarke, J. J. Ryan, R. A. Wright.

In steam-ship Georgia, for Charleston.—George Stanfill, W. J. Logan and wife, S. B. Logan, Mrs. W. Downes, Mrs. R. H. Baker, Mrs. Heams, Miss Heams, S. Belton and wife, J. Pratt, Miss Pierce, W. H. Strong, Frederick Strong, J. McKenna, S. L. Foster, Mr. Forward, G. A. Slade, O. Shaffer and wife, C. M. Charter, C. O. Richards, J. Madden, J. McLean, W. B. Carpenter and wife, Miss M. A. Stanton, Miss Rogers, A. F. Hawes, A. F. Weeks, H. W. Dane, M. H. Bennett, G. G. Calkins, Mrs. E. Henderson, J. Corbett, B. E. Barkhurst, D. Coates, W. Spaulding, P. F. Peake, Miss Peak, N. G. Hawley and wife, Miss Fay, J. D. Paulisson, J. H. Paulisson, Mrs. S. Read, Miss Reed, H. B. Raymond and wife, D. Brown, S. Patterson, C. Kearnon and wife, Miss Kearnon, W. Thompson, A. G. Stephens, H. W. Brown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—D. B. Booth, Mrs. Thomas Powers, Mrs. M. Herbert, A. L. Bailey, B. Debires, Mrs. A. Cordell, Wm. H. J. Read, J. S. Sullivant, Mrs. Hardon, Wm. Ryan, J. McCarty, T. Ponder, J. McKenzie, W. P. Gooding, J. Flamine, T. Connor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:51 | Sun sets......5:37 | Moon rises...1:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:14 | Gov. Island...2:03 | Hell Gate...3:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., James Quintard & Co.; Clambel, (Br.,) Ferguson, Kingston and Jacmel, Piri, Forwood & Co.

Ship Anahuac, Matthews, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Fillippo, (Ital.,) Deleitri, Alexandria, Egypt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Frederick W. Caslon, Caslon, Angier for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Somerset, (Br.,) Haley, Havre, France, C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Mary E. Bayles, Wakeley, Providence, R. I., H. W. Jackson & Son; Walter F. Parker, Daniels, Seville, Spain, Hermann Baetjer; J. C. Rogers, Fletcher, Boston, Charles Luling; W. R. Knighton, Hagerman, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg; Fannie A. Bailey, Hutchinson, Sagua la Grande, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes, Hayti, A. Nones & Co.; Clara E. Bergen, Dayton, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Ocean Lily, (Br.,) Reddy, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; H. L. James, James, Baltimore, Md., William Chalmers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol Feb 2, with mdse. and passengers to William D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Jones, Shanghai Dec. 11, Amoy 20th, Singapore 29th, Suez Jan. 18, and Gibraltar 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Feb. 14, lat. 37, lon. 68 23, passed the wreck of a three-masted schr., waterlogged and abandoned; Feb. 6 to 12th, lat. 35, and from lon. 40 to 65, passed through a series of cyclones.

Steam-ship Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans Feb. 8, and South-west Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co. Feb. 13, lat. 30, lon. 74 50, passed bark A. C. Adams, from Mobile, for Queenstown.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Feb. 9, and South-west Pass 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark G. M. Tucker, (of Portland,) Pinkham, Cronstadt Oct. 9, and Elsinore Dec. 29, with mdse. to Phelps, Dodge & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Oct. 14 to 16, in the Baltic, encountered severe gales; shifted cargo and did other damage; put into Elsinore Oct. 20; discharged cargo and repaired; reloading, sld. Dec. 19, but continual westerly gales drove us back, and put into Elsinore again on the 25th, and sld. again 29th; since then have had fine weather.

Bark Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen Jan. 4, with mdse. to J. A. Pauli. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belize, Hon., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to William Jex & Co.

Brig David Bugbee, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & [illegible]. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Maggie Wood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wood, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Laguna 20 ds., with mahogany, cedar, &c., to James O. Ward & Co.

Brig Ponvert, Parker, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse. to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Ernestine, (of Portland,) Knight, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Gomez, Blonde & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Abbie, (of Portland,) Oakes, Cardenas 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Gomez, Blonde & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. J. H. Stickney, (of Baltimore,) Fooks, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Bastian, Hoffman & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Jennie B. Gilkey, (of Boston,) Gilkey, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Feb. 15, at Cape May, in a gale, shifted cargo and destroyed several casks.

Schr. F. R. Baird, (of Philadelphia,) Mayhew, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Left in port schr. North America, just arr.

Schr. Miranda, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. John S. Beacham, Woodland, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Elwood, Fernandina 12 ds., with naval stores to Doliner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Hattie Card, Moore, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to G. Hunter & Sons—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Flora Condon, French, Port Royal 7 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to A. Mudgett.

Schr. Florence Dean, Westgate, Baltimore.

Schr. Henry Nickerson, Robbins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Wave, Marston, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. A. Hayford, Allen, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Videlia, Blackford, Gloucester, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Magic, McLean, Gloucester, with fish, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabel L. Pierce, Howe, Boston.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Pratt, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh; W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Calabria, for Liverpool; Delta, for Aspinwall; Colombo, for Hull; Georgia, for Charleston; ships Cornelius Grinnell, and Lothair, for London; barks Jessy, for Rio Janeiro; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Endymion, for Cape Town; Mercedes, for Barcelona; schr. C. R. Flint, for Port Limon.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 16.—The schrs. Ceres, of Dover, N. H., in ballast from Boston for Rockport, and Citizen, of Portland, with a cargo of shooks from Wiscassett for Provincetown, went ashore on Pavilion Beach last night, and will probably be total wrecks.

The fishing schr. John J. Presson broke adrift and ran into the steam-boat wharf here to-day, and stove in one of her sides.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 16.—The schr. Joshua Bates, owned in Plymouth, Mass., which was anchored in Richmond Island Roads, went to pieces last night. Her crew of five men got ashore on Richmond Isle.

The schr. Addie Gravis is reported ashore at Chebeague Island.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Feb. 15.—Arr. bark Fannie A. Loring, Loring, Cette.

CARDENAS, Feb. 14.—Arr. schrs. Charles Lawrence, Lake, St. John, N. B.; A. D. Henderson, Henderson, New-York; Adeliza, Huntley, Demerara.

14th.—Sld. schr. Cyrus Hall, Hall, N. of Hatteras; Eva C. Yates, Yates, do.; S. P. Brown, Tinker, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 11.—Arr. bark Rachel, Norton, Cardiff; schr. Annie Amsden, Matheson, Boston.

Sld. 11, brigs Evangeline, (Br.,) Stuart, Halifax; Fortuna, (Br.,) Howes, Halifax; schrs. Minnie, Hudson, Philadelphia; J. M. Leonard, Crowley, New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—Sld. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Angrove, Portland.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Sld. steamer City of Merida, Reynolds, (from New-York) for Progresso.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—1 P. M.—Arr. steamer Kenilworth, (Br.,) Prouse, Philadelphia.

SAGUA, Feb. 13.—Arr. schr. Virginia, ——, Port au Prince.

Sld. 13th, bark Harriet S. Jackson, Bacon, N. of Hatteras; bark Jose Rodrigues, Lopez, McDonald, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JAGO, Feb. 6.—Arr. brig Beaver, (Br.,) Cape Breton.

Sld. 7th, brig L. Edouard, (Br.,) Blackler, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 15.—Cld. schr. Opera, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Sld., Tarpeian, Amelia, Regina Coeli, Adolph Michels.

Arr. on the 8th inst., C. S. Bushnell, Salas, (both at Cadiz;) on the 14th inst., Fram, Lizzie Curry, Sandusky; on the 15th inst., Leucadia, (off Dungeness,) Lina Schwoon, Poneria, Emily Lowther, Harry Bailey, Silistria, Andrea, Zephyr, Freya, Ellida, Fidente; on the 16th inst., Svalen, (at Gravesend,) Lelia Alice, Tamerlane, Roslin Castle, Anna, (Capt. Aspling,) Elverhoi, Alten, Arcot, Sheffield, Caledonia, Frementiden, Impero, Ericsson.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—The steamer Egypt, Capt. Grogan, of the National Line, from New-York Feb. 6, arr. off Fastnet at 6 o'clock this morning.

HAVRE, Feb. 16.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire, from New-York via Plymouth, arr. here at 2 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamer Vanguard, from New-Orleans, (not ship Vangpard, as previously reported.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—The steam-ship Indiana, for Philadelphia, sailed at 2 P. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Feb. 16.—The Allan Line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Portland, Me., Feb. 4, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
ALL THE NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,
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DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE,
MILITARY GOSSIP, AND
LOCAL REPORTS.

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ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
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